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FBIS-EAS-90-199 CONTENTS *1 May 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- Kaifu Delivers General Policy Speech 12 Oct *[Tokyo TV]* 1
- Parties Agree on Speech Interpellations Schedule *[KYODO]* 4
- Reports Continue on UN Cooperation Bill, SDF 5
  - Draft of Peace Bill Detailed *[KYODO]* 5
  - Opposition Criticizes LDP Bill *[KYODO]* 5
  - Collective Defense Meaning Viewed *[KYODO]* 6
  - New Constitution Interpretation *[KYODO]* 6
  - Sending Forces Overseas 'Legal' *[KYODO]* 7
  - Bill Clears LDP Executive Council *[KYODO]* 7
  - Women Plan To Protest Bill *[KYODO]* 8
- Defense Attache To Be Sent to Saudi Arabia *[KYODO]* 9
- Reportage, Comments on International Trade Talks 9
  - 'Pledge' on Uruguay Round Noted *[KYODO]* 9
  - Farm Trade Draft Deadline Backed *[KYODO]* 9
  - Officials Cited on 'Progress' *[KYODO]* 10
  - Focus on Agriculture 'Difficult' *[KYODO]* 11
  - Yamamoto Reacts to Rice Report *[KYODO]* 12
  - Kaifu Admonishes Muto on Issue *[KYODO]* 12
  - Muto Says Reports Groundless *[KYODO]* 13
- Image Improvement Among U.S. Minorities Planned *[KYODO]* 14
- U.S. Service Members Suspected of Pistol Sales *[OKINAWA TIMES 12 Oct]* 14
- Okinawa Assemblymen on Aircraft Noise Pollution *[RYUKYU SHIMPO 12 Oct]* 14
- Kaifu Congratulates Gorbachev on Nobel Prize *[KYODO]* 15
- Hiroshima To Invite Bush, Gorbachev To Visit *[KYODO]* 15
- Ministry Sets Up Group for DPRK Talks *[KYODO]* 15
- Specific DPRK Demand for Compensation Awaited *[KYODO]* 16
- Seamen Back From DPRK Hold News Conference *[KYODO]* 16
  - Discuss Detention, Hunger Strike *[KYODO]* 17
- Hungarian International Trade Minister Departs *[Budapest MTI]* 17
- Demonstrators, Police Clash at Narita Airport *[KYODO]* 18
- Current Account Surplus Shrinks in Past Year *[KYODO]* 18
- Omron Unveils New High-Speed Workstation *[KYODO]* 18

Mongolia

- Gombosuren Holds Talks With U.S. Officials *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 18
- Gombosuren Speaks on Policy at UN Session *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 19
- Meeting Marks Mongol-Soviet Friendship Month *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 19
- Hural Approves Badzarhuu as Finance Minister *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 19

North Korea

- Seoul's UN Admission Plans Analyzed *[KCNA]* 19
- Dissident Broadcast Against No Tae-u Reported *[KCNA]* 20
- South Group's Pressure on No Tae-u Reported *[KCNA]* 20
- Seoul's Defense Dismissals 'One More Trick' *[KCNA]* 20
- Olympic Committee Fetes South's Soccer Team *[KCNA]* 21

- Team Attends Gymnastic Display *[KCNA]* 21
- Crowds Bid Farewell to Team *[KCNA]* 21
- South Reporters Visit North Families *[KCNA]* 22
- Seoul Musicians Arrive in Panmunjom for Concert *[KCNA]* 22
  - Musicians Arrive in Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 22
- Koreans From North America Arrive for Concert *[KCNA]* 23
- Korean Art Troupes From USSR Attend Concert *[KCNA]* 23
- Information Provided About Pan-National Concert *[KCNA]* 23
  - Further Concert Details Reported *[KCNA]* 24
- Need for Uniform National Music Stressed *[KCNA]* 24
- South Traditional Music Group Feted *[KCNA]* 24
- South's Delegate to Concert Interviewed *[KCNA]* 25
- Yi Chong-ok Meets Pan-National Concert Director *[KCNA]* 25
- Soviet Embassy Marks Anniversary of Relations *[KCNA]* 25
- Kim Il-song Receives Cambodian Prince Sihanouk *[KCNA]* 25
- PRC's Song Ping Celebrates Founding of WPK *[Pyongyang Radio]* 25
- China's Song Ping, Entourage Conclude Visit *[KCNA]* 26
- SPA Chief Meets Iranians, Delegation Departs *[KCNA]* 26
- Kim Il-song Receives Indian Delegation *[KCNA]* 26
- Fidel Castro Sends Congratulatory Message *[KCNA]* 26
- Foreign Trade Union Officials Welcomed *[KCNA]* 27
  - Unionists Adopt Letter to UNGA *[KCNA]* 27
  - Unionists Appeal to World Congress *[KCNA]* 28
  - Unionists Support DPRK Proposal *[KCNA]* 28
- International Youth Meeting Held in Pyongyang *[KCNA]* 29
  - Lao Youth Delegation Welcomed *[KCNA]* 29
  - Cuban Communist Youth Welcomed *[KCNA]* 30
  - Chinese Youth League Members Arrive *[KCNA]* 30
  - Anti-Imperialism Encouraged *[KCNA]* 31
  - Appeal to World Youth Adopted *[KCNA]* 31
- Yi Chong-ok WPK Anniversary Speech *[Pyongyang Radio]* 32

South Korea

- Kim Il-song Reportedly Visits China 6 October *[CHUNGANG ILBO 12 Oct]* 39
- N-S Sports Ministers Agree on Single Team *[YONHAP]* 39
  - Minister Holds News Conference *[YONHAP]* 40
- Premier To Urge Mutual Recognition With North *[KYODO]* 40
  - Premier To Meet Kim Il-song *[YONHAP]* 40
- President Heads Strategy Session for Talks *[YONHAP]* 41
  - No Appears Firm on Issues *[YONHAP]* 41
  - Rapid Progress Unlikely *[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]* 42
- Seoul Likely To Apply for UN Entry This Year *[YONHAP]* 43
- New Anti-Kim Il-song Front Criticizes Japan *[CHOSON ILBO 14 Oct]* 44
- North Demands Apology for Air Incursion *[YONHAP]* 44
- Seoul-Pyongyang Air Route To Be Discussed *[TONG-A ILBO 14 Oct]* 44
- DPRK Ambassador to PRC Interviewed *[HANGYORE SINMUN 5 Oct]* 44
- Financial Policy Talks in U.S. Previewed *[THE KOREA TIMES 13 Oct]* 45
- Seoul, Moscow To Hold Economic Talks *[YONHAP]* 46
- Establishment of Trade Offices With PRC Noted *[KYODO]* 46
- Seoul, Hanoi To Begin Normalization Talks *[YONHAP]* 46
- DLP Undertakes 'Partial Post Reshuffle' *[Seoul Radio]* 47
- No Changes Party Posts To Appease Opposition *[YONHAP]* 47
- Seoul Braces for Antigovernment Rally *[YONHAP]* 47
- 'Hundreds of Thousands' Hold Antigovernment Rally *[YONHAP]* 48
- 'Some 50,000' Protest Military Surveillance *[KYODO]* 49
- Opposition Decides To Hospitalize Kim Tae-chung *[YONHAP]* 49
- Kim Tae-chung Hospitalized in Seoul *[YONHAP]* 49
- * Industries Adopt Special Management Systems *[MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN 9 Aug]* 49

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Lee Kuan Yew Arrives for Three-Day Visit *[Singapore Radio]* 51
    Has Audience With Sultan Bolkiah *[Singapore Radio]* 51

Malaysia

Envoy Hails UN Resolution on Jerusalem Killings *[Kuala Lumpur Radio]* 51
Lee Kuan Yew Welcomed to Sarawak for Visit *[Singapore Radio]* 51
    Comments on Economic Ties *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 51
    Ends Visit *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 51
Nomination for Election Candidates Under Way *[BERNAMA]* 51
Oppostion Coalition Issues Election Manifesto *[BERNAMA]* 52
Observer Views Creation of Opposition Alliances *[Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES 11 Oct]* 52
About 500 Dissidents Rejoin UMNO in Terengganu *[Kuala Lumpur TV]* 53
Mahathir: Observers To Ensure Fair Elections *[BERNAMA]* 53
Mahathir Delivers Campaign Speech in Sabah *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 53
Mahathir To Discuss Sabah, Sarawak After Polls *[AFP]* 53
Mahathir Rules Out Independence Candidates *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 54

Singapore

Supplies to Jordan, Evacuations Planned *[BERNAMA]* 55
Industry Minister Urges Foreign Investments *[AFP]* 55
Singapore Radio Notes Goh Chok Tong Succession 55

Cambodia

U.S. Placing 'Moral Pressure' on Dancers *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 55
SPK Reports UN Chief Urges 'Reconciliation' 56
Further on Hun Sen's 9 Oct News Conference *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 56
Party Paper Hails Hun Sen's Visit to India *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 56
Phnom Penh on Chinese Tanks to Khmer Rouge *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 57
Phnom Penh 'Weekly Roundup' of Military Actions *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 58
VOK Cites Report on U.S. Humanitarian Aid 58
VONADK Views Nguyen Co Thach's Statement 58
Hun Sen Said Emboldened by SRV Reinforcements *[Radio VODK]* 59
Soviet Technicians Reportedly Repairing Tanks *[Radio VONADK]* 60
VONADK Carries 'Daily' Battlefield Report 60
    Cites 1-2 Oct Actions 61
VONADK Says 600 SRV Troops Sent 8 Oct 61

Indonesia

Minister on Workers in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia *[ANTARA]* 61
Third Group of Evacuees From Gulf Departs *[ANTARA]* 62
Suharto Urges Press 'Not To Be Afraid' *[ANTARA]* 62

Laos

Spokesman, Peace Committee Condemn Israel *[Vientiane Radio]* 62
Phoun Sipaseut Holds Talks With Thai Minister *[KPL]* 63
    Arrives Home 13 Oct *[Vientiane Radio]* 63
CPV Organizational Board Arrives for Visit *[Vientiane Radio]* 63
    Meets Khamtai Siphandon *[KPL]* 63
Border Memorandum Signed With SRV Province *[Vientiane Radio]* 63
Economy To Grow at 5 Percent Annual Rate *[Bangkok THE NATION 5 Oct]* 64

Philippines

Ileto: Government Confident of U.S. Support *[MALAYA 12 Oct]* ... 64
Bases Conversion Plan Requires U.S. 'Help' *[Manila Radio]* ... 65
Communists Blame U.S. for Country's Problems *[Manila Radio]* ... 65
Aquino Plans To Hold 'Budget Summit' 24 Oct *[AFP]* ... 65
Officers To Be Investigated for Deserting Posts *[AFP]* ... 65
Ramos, De Villa Give Opinions on Anticoup Bill *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 12 Oct]* ... 66
Anticoup Bill 'Deterrent,' Not 'Cure-All' *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 11 Oct]* ... 66
Reservists To Be Used as Intelligence Agents *[Manila Radio]* ... 67
Constabulary Overruns Communist Post in Masbate *[MANILA BULLETIN 12 Oct]* ... 67

Thailand

Deputy Army Chief Comments on Quelling Unrest *[BANGKOK POST 14 Oct]* ... 67
Student Immolates Himself; Others May Also *[Bangkok TV]* ... 68
Officials on Student Immolation, Police Action *[THE NATION 15 Oct]* ... 69
Supreme Commander on Current Political Situation *[Bangkok TV]* ... 69
    Comments on Student Immolation *[Bangkok TV]* ... 70
Army Chief Questioned on Student Immolation *[Bangkok TV]* ... 70
'Little Sympathy' Shown for Student Protestors *[BANGKOK POST 15 Oct]* ... 70
Chawalit No Longer Supports Chatchai Government *[THE NATION 15 Oct]* ... 71
Chawalit Reported To Lead 'New Hope Party' *[BANGKOK POST 15 Oct]* ... 71
Chatchai Challenges Opposition To Resign *[THE NATION 12 Oct]* ... 71
Dailies Comment on Options Available to Chatchai *[SIAM RAT 12 Oct, etc]* ... 72
Speaker Shares '10 Commandments' of Politics *[THE NATION 12 Oct]* ... 73
Columnist Says People Want 'Real Sacrifice' *[SIAM RAT 14 Oct]* ... 74
Chatchai To Deliver Address Upon Return *[BANGKOK POST 11 Oct]* ... 75
China's NPC Delegation Arrives in Bangkok *[ZHONG HUA RIBAO 14 Oct]* ... 75
Commentary on Upcoming Thai-Lao Border Talks *[THE NATION 15 Oct]* ... 75
Announcement Establishes Normal Ties With Benin *[Bangkok Radio]* ... 77

Vietnam

Hanoi Radio Announces Death of Le Duc Tho ... 77
Le Duc Tho Memorial, Burial Services Announced *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 77
Committee List for Le Duc Tho Burial Service *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 78
Foreign Minister on U.S. Ties, PRC, Cambodia *[VNA]* ... 78
Nguyen Co Thach on Prospects for U.S. Ties *[VNA]* ... 79
Cambodian Resistance Blamed for SNC Failure *[Hanoi International]* ... 79
CVW Delegation Pays Working Visit to Cambodia *[VNA]* ... 80
New Soviet Peace Initiative Win Support *[VNA]* ... 80
Hanoi Radio Condemns 'Repressive' Israeli Acts ... 80
Court Sentences 1 to Life in Treason Trial *[VNA]* ... 81
    More on Case *[AFP]* ... 81
Former Political Prisoners Return From Visits *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 81
Vietnamese Athletes' Activities in Beijing Noted *[VNA]* ... 82
Athletic Delegation Returns From Asian Games *82*
Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Vietnamese in U.S. *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 82
Activities of Indonesian Companies Detailed *[VNA]* ... 82
German Director Discusses Joint Cooperation *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 83
Chairman Authorizes 'Export Processing Zone' *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 83
Australian Firm To Establish English Weekly *[AFP]* ... 83
Australian Government To 'Quickly' Resume Aid *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 84
International Humanitarian Aid Sent to Hanoi *[VNA]* ... 85
People Leave Kien Giang for New Economic Zones *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 85
Symposium on Coal Development Held in Hanoi *[VNA]* ... 85
Pham The Duyet Speaks on Hanoi Liberation Day *[Hanoi International]* ... 85
Official Attends Geology Department Ceremony *[Hanoi Radio]* ... 85
Leaders Send Congratulations to Libyan Leaders *[VNA]* ... 86

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Evans Says Gulf Sanctions 'Can and Will Bite' *[AFP]* 87

Fiji

'Continuous Sniping' by Other Countries Cited *[AFP]* 87

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Appoints Five Opposition Ministers *[Melbourne International]* 87
Opposition Leader Demands Mamaloni Resign *[AFP]* 88
Opposition Invites Ministers To Form Coalition *[AFP]* 88

Japan

Kaifu Delivers General Policy Speech 12 Oct

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[Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's general policy speech to the opening of the 119th extraordinary Diet session delivered at the House of Representatives main chamber in Tokyo—live]

[Text] At the opening of this 119th session of the National Diet, I would like to state my views on some of the major issues before us and to ask for your understanding and cooperation on them.

The world today is at a historic turning point, and the quest for a new world order proceeds in earnest. Today, it is possible to hope for the gradual realization of a structure of world peace through cooperation and dialogue, founded on the principles of freedom, democracy, and market economy. The two Germanys were unified on 3 October, and this was both a major achievement symbolic of this historical trend and an accomplishment deserving our sincere congratulations and respect.

However, as if rising up to shatter our hopes for a new world order, Iraq invaded and unilaterally annexed Kuwait this August. International legal norms absolutely forbidding the military invasion and annexation of another country are among the most fundamental principles if all the peoples of the world are to enjoy the right to live in peace. Coming as it does at a time when the structure of the East-West conflict is undergoing major changes, cold war approaches are being transcended, and moves have begun to seek a new historic order for peaceful coexistence worldwide, this Iraqi action comes as a frontal assault on the world's hopes and cannot be allowed to stand as a fait accompli. [applause]

The United Nations has acted promptly and appropriately in response to this situation, as shown in the various resolutions of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC], and the international community is in agreement on the need to respond as one in rejecting this illegal action by Iraq. I fully support such international efforts centered on the United Nations and very much hope that peace—meaning not simply the absence of war but the attainment of a just peace—will be achieved in the Gulf region as soon as possible in line with UNSC resolutions. [applause]

This crisis is a major time of testing for Japan as a nation of peace and the most severe trial we have faced since the end of the war. Realizing that Japan is a key member of the international community and seeking to defend international justice, this administration moved promptly, even before the adoption of UN resolutions to impose comprehensive economic sanctions on Iraq.

In addition, seeking to support the international efforts for the restoration of peace and stability in the Gulf region in light of its vital importance to the nonoil-producing developing countries and the rest of the international community and its importance to Japan as a major source of oil, we have pledged a total of up to two billion dollars in transport, material, medical, and financial cooperation with these efforts and have also pledged another two billion dollars or so in economic assistance to such frontline countries as Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan whose economies have been especially hard hit by this situation. This administration is also acting to provide material assistance, transportation for repatriation efforts, a medical survey team, and other relief for evacuees in Jordan and elsewhere.

During my recent visit to five Mideast countries, I explained to the leaders there Japanese thinking and contributions, and I found that these were appreciated. The leaders of the five countries I visited expressed concern about the disaster that could result if the present crisis they face is prolonged, and they emphasized the importance of the entire international community's banding together to further ensure the implementation of UN resolutions for a peaceful settlement. [applause mixed with jeers]

While I was in the Middle East, I also had the opportunity to talk with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan, at which time I explained our basic position, emphasizing that we are most concerned about the Gulf crisis, that Iraq should withdraw from Kuwait and restore the legitimate government of Kuwait in accordance with UN resolutions, and that it is imperative that all foreign nationals be released and allowed to leave Iraq without conditions. At the same time, I argued that the situation should be peacefully resolved and that an Iraqi decision to withdraw from Kuwait is needed to provide the impetus for a breakthrough in the present deadlocked situation. I intend to continue Japan's tenacious diplomatic efforts and to avoid closing the channels of political dialogue for a solution.

Iraq's restricting the freedom of foreign nationals and holding them hostage is both illegal under international law and unpardonable under humanitarian considerations. I assure you I am determined to continue to do everything possible in cooperation with the United Nations and other international bodies, as well as with other countries, to win the prompt release of all foreign nationals, with special attention to securing the earliest possible release of those Japanese who are barred from leaving Iraq.

I would also like to make it clear that Japan is prepared to rebuild its relations with Iraq, once Iraq has promptly and fully observed the UN resolutions and true peace has been restored to the Gulf region. [applause mixed with jeers]

The peace that the United Nations seeks is a just peace, and a nation of peace should be a nation prepared to accept the responsibilities of preserving peace as a member of the international community. Desiring peace, Japan should not simply sit back and watch international efforts to restore peace in the wake of a situation such as the present one that threatens to have a grave impact on world peace. Japan should seriously look at what it can do and then move to do it.

In the 45 years since the end of the war, Japan has repeatedly declared its determination not to become a military power that might once again threaten other countries. It has renounced war as a sovereign right of the nation and has rejected the threat or use of force as a means to settle international disputes. There is a broad national consensus in support of these ideals, and I am confident that this Japanese stance has contributed significantly to peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Thus, it is only proper that Japan seek to undertake responsibilities to preserve peace by means that are compatible with these ideals and this stance.

I believe that international efforts centering on the United Nations will become increasingly important, not just in this Gulf crisis but in other situations in the future. It is crucial that Japan is able to cooperate effectively with such efforts both in personnel terms and in material terms. The issue is whether or not Japan will be able, rather than sitting idle just because there is no direct threat to Japanese territory, to respond as a key member of the international community in the post-cold war international order to threats to international peace and justice such as the invasion and annexation of a small country by a big country. Or, do we simply accept this outrage, in which case there is no hope for a new international order.

This administration is drafting a UN peace cooperation law and is seeking deliberation on it in the belief that it is important to put the legal framework for such a response in place as quickly as possible. The UN peace cooperation corps provided for in this law will be created with the cooperation and participation of people from all walks of life, including Self-Defense Forces [SDF] and other civil service personnel. It will not involve the threat or use of force and is therefore fully compatible with the Constitution. I am confident that the creation of this UN peace cooperation corps will further the lofty constitutional ideal of establishing peace for all time which controls human relationships and to which the Japanese people are devoted. [applause mixed with jeers] As such, I ask for the understanding and support of all of the people toward its creation.

I believe that the massive export of weapons to Iraq was undeniably a factor in the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. As a country that has long exercised strict controls over arms exports, Japan intends to call the international community's attention to the need to maintain, enhance, and expand globally the international nonproliferation regulations on nuclear, chemical, biological, and other means of mass destruction as well as on missiles and other delivery means. We would also like to draw attention to the need for appropriate restraints on conventional arms exports and greater transparency and openness in this area. [applause mixed with jeers]

In the wake of the dramatic changes in Europe, favorable developments have also begun to emerge in the Asia-Pacific region, including the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the ROK. Within this climate, it is all the more important for Japan that efforts are made to further ease tensions in this region and to ensure regional peace and stability.

Looking at Japanese-Soviet relations, it is important to create brighter prospects for dramatic development in the mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries through resolving the northern territories issue, concluding a peace treaty, and thus establishing truly stable relations. In talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze last month, we confirmed that we share the recognition that President Gorbachev's visit to Japan scheduled for next April should provide the impetus for a fundamental improvement in Japanese-Soviet relations. I intend to point out to President Gorbachev that now, more than ever, it is important to act with courage and decisiveness to effect the earliest possible normalization of our bilateral relationship. [applause]

I intend to continue efforts to strengthen our stable relationship with China. Strongly hoping for renewed Chinese efforts not to retreat into international isolation but rather to promote its policies of reform and openness in deeds as well as in words, Japan will move to gradually implement the third yen loan and otherwise support such Chinese policies.

The situation on the Korean peninsula is changing radically, including the holding of the first North-South prime ministerial meeting. Maintaining and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with the ROK is the basis of Japanese policy toward this area, and I believe that President No Tae-u's recent visit to Japan was a great success toward building a new era in Japanese-ROK relations.

With respect to our relations with North Korea, I very much welcome the fact that the recent visit to North Korea by a joint delegation from the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] and the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] resulted in the return yesterday of the two crewmen and hence the solution of the pending No. 18 Fujisan Maru problem. At the same time, this has opened the way for dialogue between both sides' authorities aimed at normalizing relations. Staying in close contact with the ROK, the United States, and other countries concerned, Japan intends to move forward in these talks with North Korea with a view to ensuring peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

With the situation on the Korean peninsula entering a new phase, I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere apologies and profound regrets once again to all the people of the region for the period during which Japanese actions inflicted unbearable suffering and sorrow.

Japan has taken a number of initiatives concerning the Cambodian situation, the main cause of instability in Southeast Asia, including the hosting of the Tokyo meeting, and we welcome the recent moves for peace and intend to make an active contribution toward a comprehensive solution.

Firm cooperative relations between Japan and the United States are also essential in implementing our foreign policy initiatives to build a new international order. In my recent talks with President Bush, we mutually affirmed our shared responsibilities in dealing with the Iraqi problem and the broader issues of world peace and prosperity and the need for us to cooperate in fulfilling them. I intend to further strengthen this global partnership between Japan and the United States.

Although there has been a difficult period between Japan and the United States, the two countries have made earnest efforts in the structural impediments initiative talks, and we succeeded in drawing up final reports. These talks were very significant in allowing Japan and the United States to frankly discuss issues that they felt needed to be pointed out as friends, including some that had previously been left undiscussed as internal issues, and to further strengthen the mutual understanding and other bonds between the two countries. New frictions and issues may arise in the future by virtue of our very closeness as the mutual interdependence between us grows even stronger, but I am confident that it will be possible for our two countries to further develop relations of true friendship if we make conscious efforts not only at the governmental but also at the popular level to enhance mutual understanding and to avoid misunderstandings. Therefore, I have proposed such efforts under what I have dubbed the Japanese-American communication improvement initiative. [laughter] I intend to work on fleshing out this initiative as one of the most important issues in Japanese- American relations.

The cornerstone of Japan-U.S. relations is the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty signed 30 years ago. Japan intends to firmly maintain this security arrangement and to ensure its smooth and effective operation, as well as to continue work on improving its modest defense capability without becoming a military power and thus a threat to other nations.

At the end of this year, the GATT Uruguay Round will face its final deadline. Maintaining and strengthening the multilateral free trade system are essential prerequisites to the sound development of the world economy, and this administration intends to make every effort for the successful conclusion of these negotiations. With regard to rice, in view of the special importance of rice and rice farming and in line with the spirit of the relevant Diet resolutions, I intend to deal with this from our basic policy of self-sufficiency in domestic production.

The rapid increase in land prices is a barrier to the stability and betterment of the people's housing, and it widens the asset disparity between the haves and the have-nots. I feel that the land policy is the most important issue facing this administration, and I am determined to deal with it head-on from the perspective of building a fair society. We must implement specific policies in the realization that the prime imperative is to dispel the myth that one who owns land will inevitably prosper and that it is imperative that land not be an instrument of speculation.

In accordance with the principles of the Basic Land Act, this administration is already promoting policies in line with the priority list of land policies drawn up last year, and earnest deliberations are now under way in the Land Policy Council on the future direction of land policies and in the Tax Commission on an overall review of land taxes. We will submit it to the next regular Diet session and otherwise, move ahead promptly and forcefully with comprehensive land policies.

Controlling prices is an important task which can determine whether or not the people feel affluent in their everyday lives. Fortunately in Japan, prices have remained relatively stable as the economy has continued to expand, but now there are a number of causes for concern, including higher oil prices sparked by the Mideast situation and the tighter labor market. It is thus essential that we continue to pay all due heed to maintaining price stability, including closely monitoring the situation and being very vigilant against unwarranted price hikes. We will also continue to work for the reduction and rectification of differences between domestic and overseas prices.

The unstable Mideast situation is starting to have an impact on Japan, which depends on this region for over 70 percent of its oil imports. The administration is making vigorous efforts to ensure stable energy supplies by securing petroleum sources and promoting the development and use of nuclear power and other alternative energy sources, as well as by further encouraging energy and resource conservation. I would thus like to appeal to both industry and the people at large to be especially conservation-minded as we approach peak demand of the winter season, knowing that, for example, turning the thermostat down just one degree can save the equivalent of two and a half days' worth of oil.

As you know, the consumption tax and other tax issues are now being discussed in the Diet's Joint Committee on Tax Issues, and I am hopeful that all parties, recognizing the need for the consumption tax, will conduct discussions from a forward-looking perspective and that a conclusion will be reached soon.

The nation's fiscal situation continues to be grim, with some 164 billion yen outstanding in the national debt. If our finances are to respond flexibly to changes as they occur, it is imperative that while working in line with the determination not to issue deficit- financing bonds again, we seek to reduce dependence on debt financing and to create a structure in which outstanding national debt will not grow. While promoting administrative and fiscal reforms at both the national and local levels in full observance of the final recommendations of the Provisional Council for the Promotion of Administrative Reform, I intend to form a new council on administrative reform and to continue making intense efforts in this area.

The Diet will celebrate its centennial on 29 November, and I join you in celebrating this. The international reaffirmation of democratic values and the move toward democracy by countries that had previously adopted other systems imparts a sense of historical movement as we approach the close of the 20th century. At the recent Houston summit too, it was stated that the final 10 years of this century will be a decade of democracy. It is particularly important that we look anew at our democratic principles and establish a system of political ethics so as to ensure popular trust in politics. At the same time, I believe it is essential that we institute systems downgrading the importance of money in electoral politics, refocusing elections on policy issues, and elevating the role of parties. As we mark the centennial of the Diet's establishment, the administration believes that it has a solemn historic mission to seek fundamental reforms in the electoral system and the system of political finance underlying our democratic structures in line with the recommendations recently received from the Election System Council. Fully respecting the spirit of the recommendations and finalizing proposals as soon as possible, we are determined to move forward in tackling this task. Although these reforms may entail some sacrifice for you as politicians representing parties, I appeal to all parties to think of our future as a nation and to understand and cooperate with these reforms so that democracy can thrive and grow stronger in Japan.

The enthronement ceremonies and the rite of Daijosai will be held next month marking the accession of the new emperor. Every preparation is being made for the enthronement ceremonies so that they will be held with all due dignity. Necessary arrangements are being made so that the Daijosai rite will be conducted in a solemn manner, and I am resolved to see them carried out smoothly.

I now feel more acutely than ever the truth of the saying that the world is getting smaller. There are active cross-border exchanges in the economic, cultural, information, and all other fields, and the ideological antagonisms that divided the world and characterized most of the 20th century are now weakening. The people of the world are starting to move in the same direction in their quest for peace and affluence. We are finally moving into an era when it will be possible to say that the world is truly one.

Within this context, our country is a much more important world presence than most of us realize. In my talks with world leaders during my January visit to Europe, my May trip through Southwest Asia, and my most recent tour of the Middle East, I was deeply impressed with the great expectations that the world holds of this nation. This nation today is a leading member of the international community, and it is imperative that we act as a truly international state befitting this status.

Our country's Constitution declares our determination to preserve security and our existence trusting in the justice and faith of the peace-loving peoples of the world. [jeers] Yet these bonds of trust with other nations cannot be forged if this country simply stands idle. I believe that it is the effort to identify actively what we can do in the cause of building a new world order of peace and prosperity in keeping with our constitutional ideals and then to move to institute specific policies in line with this that will enable Japan to occupy an honored place in international society. [applause]

We must never forget that Japan has been of one of the prime beneficiaries of the world without war, and it is only when the world is at peace can a resource-poor trading nation such as Japan enjoy the benefits of prosperity. It must be said that contributing to maintaining world peace is both a natural and inevitable cost arising from Japan's position within the international community. [jeers]

Last month I attended the World Summit for Children and held wide-ranging discussions with other world leaders on what our generation can and should do for the children of the world in the face of the sad fact that 40,000 children perish worldwide every day. I especially emphasized that this year also being International Literacy Year, we must make a major effort to enhance basic education and raise literacy rates for the over 100 million children around the world who have not received even an elementary education and are illiterate. Children are not simply people who will lead future generations, they are also precious treasures reminding us anew of insights and values that we are in risk of forgetting. Surely, we owe it to our children to join together in creating a world of peace and prosperity, a world in which they can have hope for the future, and international structures in which it can truly be said that the world is one. [applause]

I appeal for your understanding and cooperation in this grand endeavor. [applause]

Parties Agree on Speech Interpellations Schedule

OW1210161490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1602 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 (KYODO)—The ruling and opposition parties agreed late Friday to begin three days of interpellations on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's policy speech next Tuesday, one day behind the original schedule.

The parties also agreed to discuss the establishment of a special Diet committee on cooperation in United

Nations peacekeeping activities and on a proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill at plenary sessions next Thursday.

They agreed to hold budget committee sessions in the House of Representatives on October 19 and in the House of Councillors on October 20, party officials said.

The special committee is expected to go into intensive deliberation on the bill around October 22.

In a speech at the joint opening session of a monthlong extraordinary Diet sitting Friday, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu appealed to both houses for support for his plan to establish a U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps to assist in solving international conflicts. Kaifu said the proposed corps will include Self-Defense Forces (SDF) members, civil servants and members of the public at large.

The bill will include a provision allowing Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel to engage in noncombat activities abroad in line with U.N. resolutions. The government plans to finalize the bill and submit it to the Diet next week.

Reports Continue on UN Cooperation Bill, SDF

Draft of Peace Bill Detailed

OW1210153190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1521 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 (KYODO)—The prime minister will have full command authority over a proposed Japanese U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps, mainly composed of noncombat Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel and designed to assist U.N. peacekeeping activities, according to a draft of the U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill obtained Friday by KYODO NEWS SERVICE.

The prime minister can direct the Defense Agency director general to dispatch units or members of the SDF to join activities of the corps, according to the text of the bill.

The 31-clause draft bill says SDF members in the corps retain their status as SDF members as well as being members of the corps.

The draft bill, in a supplementary provision, calls for incorporation of a clause into the SDF law to allow the SDF to participate in the corps. The current SDF law does not allow the SDF any mission abroad except for cooperation in scientific expeditions to the Antarctic and international sports events.

The government plans to finalize agreement on the draft bill at a cabinet meeting Tuesday and submit it to the Diet on Wednesday, government sources said.

The purpose of the legislation is to open the way for Japan to more positively contribute to efforts by the international community for international peace, it says.

The peace corps will engage in peacekeeping activities based on U.N. resolutions and initiatives by the U.N., international organizations, U.N. member countries, and other countries to secure the effectiveness of those resolutions, the draft says.

The prime minister has the authority to command and supervise administrative departments in implementation of peace cooperation programs. The prime minister chairs the ministerial U.N. Peace Cooperation Council within the cabinet and leads the U.N. Peace Cooperation Headquarters within the prime minister's office.

The peace corps is responsible for monitoring ceasefires, advising provisional governments on administration, and supervising elections, as well as for transportation, communications, repair of equipment, medical services, and relief activities.

The peace corps will not use force or threats of force, it says.

Members of the peace corps may be raised from both the public and private sectors, it says.

The government of Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu proposed the establishment of the peace corps as part of Japan's contribution following Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait in early August, and in response to calls for not only financial assistance but personnel as well.

A monthlong extraordinary Diet session was convened Friday to debate the proposed bill and Kaifu called for support for the plan at the opening session.

All opposition parties, except for the Democratic Socialist Party, have declared their opposition to the bill, saying overseas deployment of the SDF is unconstitutional. The Constitution forbids Japan from using force as a means of settling international disputes.

Opposition Criticizes LDP Bill

OW1210142090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—A month-long extraordinary Diet session was convened Friday to debate a controversial government plan to send Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel abroad to help international peacekeeping activities.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, citing Japan's new international responsibilities in the post-cold war era, appealed to parliament to support his plan to establish a United Nations peace cooperation corps to assist in solving international conflicts.

Kaifu made a major policy speech before both chambers of the Diet after an opening ceremony at 3 P.M., with Emperor Akihito attending. Kaifu said the corps would include members of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF), civil servants and members of the public.

The corps will not involve the threat or use of force and will be fully compatible with the Constitution, Kaifu said.

A heated discussion between the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the opposition is expected on the bill, designed to set up the corps. The bill, which the government plans to submit to the Diet next week, will include a provision allowing SDF members to engage in noncombat activities abroad in line with U.N. resolutions.

All opposition parties except the Democratic Socialist Party have opposed the bill, arguing that the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas is contrary to the Constitution, which bans the use of force as a means to resolve international disputes.

China and other Asian nations that suffered from Japan's aggression before and during World War II have also voiced concern over the planned dispatch of SDF personnel overseas.

A three-day question-and-answer session in plenary meetings of both houses will focus on Kaifu's policy speech. The session is scheduled to start on Monday. But negotiations between the LDP and the opposition on the Diet schedule have hit a snag over an opposition demand the government submit an outline of the bill to the Diet before the question-and-answer session.

Leaders of the opposition parties expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of concrete content of the bill conveyed in Kaifu's policy speech.

Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi criticized Kaifu's speech, saying the government has not yet shown even an outline of the proposed bill. She said her party will strongly fight against it.

Koshiro Ishida, chairman of the Komeito, said it is very regrettable that Kaifu failed to mention constitutional problems the bill involves.

Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party's Presidium, said the speech was full of lies and deception.

Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Keigo Ouchi claimed that Kaifu had failed to dispel people's anxiety about the overseas deployment of SDF personnel.

Collective Defense Meaning Viewed

OW1410122090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other top government officials agreed Sunday to change the presently held interpretation of collective defense to help pave the way for Japan's Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to be sent overseas, government sources said.

The government in May 1981 said Japan is not allowed to exercise collective defense under the Constitution. It said the exercise of national self-defense should be limited to the minimum extent under Article 9 of the Constitution and collective defense goes against the Constitution.

The dispatch of SDF personnel abroad aiming at military action is interpreted by the government so far as against the Constitution.

The sources said Kaifu and other officials, including Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama, arrived at the new interpretation that collective defense is within the framework of the Constitution as a collective security measure based on the United Nations Charter.

New Constitution Interpretation

OW1410141590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1358 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—The government decided Sunday to present new interpretation of the Constitution, which is widely viewed as totally banning the overseas dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces, to the Diet when it submits a draft of the United Nations Peace Cooperation Law, government sources said.

Under the new government interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution, Japan will be able to send SDF personnel abroad under United Nations resolutions. Sending SDF members in line with U.N. resolutions will be interpreted as constitutional because it is a collective security measure, not the exercise of the right of collective defense, the sources said.

Article 9 of the Constitution stipulates that the Japanese people forever renounce the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.

According to the interpretation maintained by the government so far, the article permits exercise of the right of self-defense but prohibits the right of collective defense. Sending the SDF abroad has been widely regarded as unconstitutional because it is the exercise of the right of collective defense.

However, in the process of drafting the U.N. Peace Cooperation Law aimed at helping international peacekeeping efforts by sending personnel, including SDF members, to troubled areas abroad, Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and other party executives urged Kaifu to change the government interpretation of the Constitution.

The sources said the government's new interpretation of the Constitution is based on Articles 2 and 51 of the U.N. Charter, which call on member countries to settle international disputes by peaceful means but do not deny the right of individual and collective self-defense.

The sources also added that the government does not intend to change its interpretation of collective defense under Article 9 of the Constitution.

The government plans to submit the U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill to the Diet early this week. However, the bill and the new government interpretation of Article 9 of the Constitution is certain to draw harsh criticism from the opposition camp, political analysts said.

The new government view on the Constitution was adopted during a meeting between Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and top government officials Sunday. Those attending included Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto and Vice Foreign Minister Takakazu Kuriyama.

Sending Forces Overseas 'Legal'

OW1410082690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—Sending Japanese Self-Defense Forces (SDF) overseas to help United Nations peacekeeping activities is legal under the current "peace" Constitution, according to a report compiled by the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) research bureau.

The controversial report was made available Sunday, two days after the Extraordinary Diet session started. It is likely to invoke heated political debate on the proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill, which authorizes sending noncombat SDF personnel overseas to assist in U.N. efforts to solve international conflicts.

A special Diet committee will deliberate on the bill around October 22. The bill is opposed by all opposition parties, saying foreign deployment of the SDF is unconstitutional. The sole exception is the Democratic Socialist Party.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu formed the peace corps bill, caught between mounting criticism from the United States on the pace and scope of Japanese contribution to the Gulf crisis, and traditional interpretation of the Constitution as banning use of force to solve international disputes.

The report criticized as "falling short of fully understanding the U.N. Charter or the (Japanese) Constitution" a government policy of October 1980, which banned SDF participation in a U.N. corps when use of force was the main purpose.

Article 9 of the Constitution applies merely when Japan is the concerned party in the conflict, the report said. "It has nothing to do with wars between third countries."

On this premise, the report stressed that sending armed forces as implied in Articles 42 and 43 of the U.N. Charter was aimed at securing global peace. "It was unexpected" at the time the Constitution was created, and "does not infringe" on the nature of Article 9, the report said.

On the extent of rights to individual self-defense as permitted within the article, the report said the Maritime SDF should accompany Japanese commercial ships when they are entering territories where attacks are anticipated. It also said Japan held responsibility to rescue its nationals illegally held as hostages by foreign authorities.

Article 9 of the Constitution said, "Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war ... and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes."

U.N. Charter's Article 42 said the U.N. Security Council "may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

"All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake ... armed forces" and other measures, said the charter's Article 43.

The planned U.N. military forces were not formed, but the U.S.-led multinational forces in Saudi Arabia at the request of a U.N. Security Council resolution are equivalent to an U.N. Army, the report said.

"The use of force in compliance with the Security Council decision is realized by each member nation offering their air, sea and land forces, and an armed forces thus established is the U.N. Army," the report said.

Citing Article 25 of the U.N. Charter which pledged member nations obligations to the Security Council decisions, the report denounced "observation from safe place" as unacceptable from international law. "It is unconstitutional not to sincerely abide by and enforce treaty (the U.N. Charter) which Japan signed. It is irresponsible to leave untouched the state of peace destruction," the report said.

For legal procedures to enable dispatch of SDF troops overseas, the report pointed to the "need to make legal adjustments related to the issue including the SDF Law" in order to put into force contents of a treaty.

The current SDF law does not stipulate the SDF's mission abroad except for cooperation in scientific expeditions to Antarctica, and international sports events.

Bill Clears LDP Executive Council

OW1510124790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1207 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—The government's United Nations Peace Cooperation Bill cleared the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's decision-making Executive Council Monday, paving the way for the cabinet to submit the controversial legislative proposal to the Diet Tuesday.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Toshiski Kaifu is expected to give formal approval to the bill Tuesday before the government sends it to parliament for deliberation.

The bill, which has been fiercely criticized by most opposition parties, is designed to create a United Nations Peace Cooperation Corps that would empower the government to send noncombat Self-Defense Force [SDF] members abroad for United Nations-backed security operations.

Kaifu confirmed on Monday that the government is taking a new interpretation of Japan's war-renouncing Constitution, saying the use of SDF members for U.N. operations is in line with the concept of collective security as authorized by the United Nations Charter.

"Collective security (measures) are different from collective self-defense. It is written in the U.N. Charter," Kaifu said.

The new interpretation, which emerged in a meeting between Kaifu and senior government officials Sunday, is aimed at setting a distinction between U.N.-approved collective security measures and collective defense arrangements outside the U.N. framework. The government has maintained since 1981 that Japan cannot take part in such arrangements as they are banned under the nation's postwar Constitution.

Article nine of the Constitution, drafted under the U.S. occupation after Japan's defeat in World War II, stipulates that the "Japanese people forever renounce the threat or use of force as a means of settling international disputes."

The move to send noncombatant SDF members came after Japan's allies, led by the U.S., urged Tokyo to make a greater contribution to the multinational effort to restore peace in the Persian Gulf area.

The Japanese Government has so far sent a small medical team to the Persian Gulf while pledging 4 billion dollars in aid to the multinational forces in the Gulf and to countries in the region hit by sanctions against Iraq.

Kaifu, talking to reporters at his official residence, also expressed his commitment to winning passage of the U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill during the month-long extraordinary Diet session, which opened on Friday.

Meanwhile, opposition parties reacted harshly to Kaifu's move to justify the overseas dispatch of the SDF, saying the government is neglecting the Constitution. The Constitution is generally interpreted as basically banning any dispatch abroad of the SDF, Shun Oide, a Japan Socialist Party member of the House of Representatives, told reporters.

Oide, the largest opposition party's chief of Diet policy affairs, noted that the House of Councillors passed a resolution in 1954 opposing the use of SDF for overseas missions. The resolution was adopted at the time of the SDF's creation in June 1954. Then Defense Agency Director General Tokutaro Kimura told the Diet that the SDF was not being established so troops could be sent abroad, adding that the resolution would be respected.

The Japan Communist Party's Diet affairs policy chief, Iwao Teramae, also criticized the move. He said "It is an extremely grave situation when an interpretation which in the past had been impossible is being produced. The adoption of such a new view can absolutely not be allowed."

But a government source, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Monday the 1954 upper house resolution can be revised. "What has become out of date can be modified" to reflect the SDF's new role, the source said.

Another government source said on Sunday that, now that the world situation has changed, with the East-West confrontation disappearing, Japan also needs a new logic in its constitutional interpretation concerning defense to cope with new regional conflicts like the Gulf crisis in the post-Cold War era.

Women Plan To Protest Bill

OW1510134290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—A group of housewives and women workers will stage a rally Thursday against the government's U.N. Peace Cooperation Bill, designed to allow the dispatch of the Self-Defense Forces to the Persian Gulf and other overseas trouble spots, organizers said Monday.

Members of "The Ribbon" Peace Group will encircle the Foreign Ministry with messages of protest against the bill, to be presented to the Diet on Tuesday. The group said the government made the worst possible decision, as the dispatch of SDF members to the Gulf region would endanger the Japanese hostages being held in Iraq.

Ten other women's peace groups plan to present petitions to the Diet on Friday calling for a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis. Demonstrations against the bill are also planned in Osaka, Okayama, Nagasaki and other areas by a group called the Society of New Japanese Women.

Another peace group, the Wadatsumi-kai, accuses the government of planning to send Japanese troops overseas under command of U.S. Forces. The Wadatsumi-kai was set up to commemorate the deaths of Japanese students drafted to fight in World War II.

Defense Attache To Be Sent to Saudi Arabia

OW1410081690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0715 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 14 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry has decided to dispatch a defense attache to Saudi Arabia where multinational forces confront Iraqi troops following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on August 2, Foreign Ministry officials said Sunday. In the Middle East region, Japanese defense attaches are currently posted only in Iraq, Iran, Egypt, Turkey, and Israel.

Defense attaches in these countries occasionally go to Saudi Arabia to collect military information in the wake of the Persian Gulf crisis. The official said.

The defense attache to Saudi Arabia will leave for Jeddah later this month after Tokyo gets agreement of the Saudi Arabian Government, the officials said. The government has chosen up a senior defense attache in Washington, a major general of the Ground Self-Defense Force as the first defense attache to Jeddah, the offcials added.

Some observers saw the dispatch of defense attache to Saudi Arabia as a "herald" of the proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps to the region. They said the government selected the Washington-based defense attache for the new post to collect firsthand military information directly from the U.S. troops deployed in the country.

There are 38 Japanese defense attaches at present posted in 29 countries and the Japanese delegation to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

Reportage, Comments on International Trade Talks

'Pledge' on Uruguay Round Noted

OW1310050790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 13 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Excerpt] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 12 KYODO—Trade ministers from the United States, Japan, the European Community and Canada on Friday pledged their resolve to conclude four years of international trade talks by the December deadline.

The pledge by the world's four largest trading entities came during a working dinner on the second day of the three-day quadrilateral trade ministers meeting at a hotel here, a high-ranking Japanese official said.

He said Japanese International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, EC Vice President Frans Andriessen and Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie reconfirmed the December deadline to dampen speculation in Japan and Europe of a possible delay in concluding the Uruguay Round of global trade talks.

Officials said the reconfirmation was significant in that trade negotiators in Geneva have been worried about adverse political impact on the trade round from the Persian Gulf crisis.

Trade ministers of some 100 countries participating in the Uruguay Round are scheduled to meet in Brussels on December 3-8 to finalize the round under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The Japanese, U.S., EC and Canadian trade ministers agreed to abide by the original December deadline partly because "a delay does not warrant the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round," as the official put it. [sentence as received]

The official said the trade ministers also agreed to work toward an "ambitious" package of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations to encourage active participation by developing countries in the round. The proposed package covers all 15 negotiating groups, including the nettlesome issues of agriculture, services and textiles, officials said.

A Canadian trade official said after the working dinner that agreeing on agriculture, services, dispute settlement and other issues under GATT negotiation is a "painful process."

Hills told her trade ministers that the U.S. federal budget reduction process and farm reform go hand in hand, according to the Japanese delegate.

The delegate also said Andriessen underlined a close linkage between farm reform and the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay in September 1986. However, the trade ministers failed to make any progress on agriculture during the Friday session which also dealt with textiles, dispute settlement mechanisms, rules of origin and government procurements, among other subjects. [passage omitted]

Farm Trade Draft Deadline Backed

OW1210174790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1634 GMT 12 Oct 90

[by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 12 (KYODO)—The United States, Japan, the European Community, and Canada on Friday all endorsed a GATT proposal to produce an agricultural trade draft text by November 12.

The world's four largest traders also supported the proposal made by Arthur Dunkel, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), to produce draft texts on other key issues such as services and textiles by that time. A Japanese official said Dunkel hailed the endorsement of the November 12 deadline by the trade ministers from the U.S., Japan, the EC and Canada as a significant step toward completing the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Talks in December, as scheduled.

The endorsement came just before International Trade Minister Kabun Muto, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, EC Vice President Frans Andriessen and Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie started a review of the progress made so far in the Uruguay Round.

Crosbie told reporters Dunkel had explained his "assessment of where matters stand" with respect to the four-year GATT-sponsored talks.

A Japanese delegate said the four trade ministers also backed Dunkel's proposal for an October 19 deadline to agree on draft texts on rules of origin, preshipment inspection, GATT articles, dispute settlement, and other key issues.

Dunkel declined to answer reporters' questions after his two-hour face-off with Muto, Hills, Andriessen, and Crosbie, who is host of the 19th quadrilateral trade ministers meeting.

The Japanese official said the four trade ministers and Dunkel shared the view that developing countries have been becoming more active in the Uruguay Round in recent months and their support is crucial for the round's success. The official quoted Muto as telling the meeting, "It's important that we seek the participation of as many developing countries as possible. They are becoming more realistic."

Dunkel said developing countries are particularly interested in the areas of market access, agriculture, tropical products, and textiles, according to the Japanese official, who attended the meeting.

The GATT director general also told the trade ministers that "the time has come for the quad member countries to reconcile their differences" to help move the Uruguay Round forward. Dunkel specifically sought the political will of the world's four largest trading entities to forge a "common position" on the issue of dispute settlement, the official said.

Dunkel opened the meeting with the four trade ministers by underscoring the quad's critical role in the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

After the meeting with Dunkel, the four trade ministers and their deputies launched discussions on trade in services, one of the most difficult areas under discussion. Officials said the four reached basic agreement on the so-called "universal coverage" of trade in services, without exceptions.

They also underscored the need for a framework agreement on services trade, a rapidly growing sector in many countries which is not covered by any international pact. But Muto suggested supplementary agreements or waiver clauses for financial services and transportation, citing Japan's difficulties in fully liberalizing the markets in those areas.

The U.S. says it is ready to negotiate an international agreement on such delicate fields as shipping and air services.

The trade ministers agreed to continue discussions on trade in services on Friday afternoon before proceeding to talk about mutual tariff elimination, agriculture, textiles, government procurements, and rules of origin later in the day.

They are scheduled to exchange views on subsidies and countervailing, anti-dumping safeguards, dispute settlement, and a host of other issues on Saturday morning before concluding the meeting.

Officials Cited on 'Progress'

OW1310005990 Tokyo KYODO in English 2342 GMT 12 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 12 KYODO—Trade ministers from the United States, Japan, the European Community and Canada made little headway in farm trade talks Friday but some officials reported progress on negotiations over textile trade and a method to resolve future trade disputes.

A Japanese official said the trade ministers repeated their positions on agriculture, refusing to make any fresh offer to advance the stalled international talks on farm trade. Of the big four nations, only Japan has tabled an agricultural trade liberalization proposal under the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks.

International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto told his counterparts from the U.S., the 12-nation EC and Canada that Japan has nothing to do with export subsidies, one of the three major areas under discussion. The two other areas are domestic support program and border measures.

But EC Vice President Frans Andriessen said at a news briefing that "the Japanese offer is very limited." He stopped short, however, of criticizing it further, in part because of the EC's difficulty to meet a Monday (October 15) deadline to presenting its own farm proposal.

"You can't expect any breakthrough in agriculture," Andriessen told reporters. He hinted the EC may delay submitting its farm trade proposal until an October 18 meeting of the Council of General Affairs.

Andriessen complained scant attention is being paid to agriculture while key issues such as market access, textiles and services are being tackled by the 14 other negotiating groups under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

He emphasized that the EC is trying to ensure that "the new sectors get satisfactory treatment" as well in reference to services, trade-related investment measures and intellectual property protection.

Despite a lack of progress in farm trade talks here, Muto, Andriessen, U.S. Trade Reprsentative Carla Hills and Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie agreed with a GATT proposal to produce an agricultural trade draft text by November 12. They also rallied behind the proposal made by GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel to come up with draft texts on services, textiles and other contentious subjects by that date.

Muto, however, found himself in hot water earlier in the day. He called an emergency news conference to deny a Japanese press report that he promised to open up the Japanese rice market during a meeting Tuesday in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

A U.S. Government source with access to that meeting, contacted by telephone in Washington, said, "he (Muto) did not promise anything."

Asked about Japan's refusal to open up the rice market, Andriessen said, "many contracting parties are asking" Japan to liberalize its rice market.

The chief EC trade negotiator also warned that America's "zero zero option," or mutual tariff elimination, "could be used as a substitute" rather than as an additional instrument to reduce tariffs on products of mutual concern.

Muto said during an afternoon meeting of quadrilateral trade ministers that Japan is prepared to add 930 items to a list of 2,200 products for which tariffs could be dismantled if other major industrialized nations agree. The 930 items include chemical products, steel, aluminum and paper products. EC officials said, however, that the expanded Japanese list of 3,150 items still does not cover leather, footwear, silk and other products of interest to the Europeans.

Japanese officials said foreign procurements by Japanese Government agencies is the highest among the quad members at 14.5 percent. Japanese officials also told the quad meeting that the Japanese Government is ready to accept international biddings to procure advertisements, computers and transportation.

But Andriessen said at his news conference that Japan has been "less forthcoming" than the U.S. or Canada in implementing a universally acceptable public procurement policy. The U.S. procurement policy is not satisfactory either but is "substantially better than the Japanese" proposal, Andriessen told reporters.

A Japanese delegate said Japan, the U.S., the EC and Canada reached broad agreement on reducing textiles tariffs and on the need for case-by-case safeguards to cope with a sudden surge in imports. GATT member countries have agreed to bring the current multifiber arrangement (MFA) into an international agreement.

Japan, the U.S., Canada and leading textile exporting countries in Asia agreed at a recent Asia-Pacific meeting to phase out textile import restrictions over a period of 10 years.

Muto, Andriessen, Hills and Crosbie later discussed over dinner the components of a final Uruguay Round package and the timetable for resolving outstanding issues, officials said.

Their deputies talked about dispute mechanisms, subsidies, countervailing duties, dumping and other trade-related questions faced by developing countries.

The quad meeting, the 19th in a series that began in 1981, will end Saturday following discussions on trade rules and other issues that trade ministers discussed during their Friday dinner.

Focus on Agriculture 'Difficult'

OW1410060990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0445 GMT 14 Oct 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] St. John's, Canada, Oct. 13 KYODO—Trade ministers from Japan, the United States, the European Community and Canada ended three days of talks here Saturday, still finding it difficult to focus on trade in agriculture.

Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto spent a lot of time denying a press report that he had promised the United States to open up the Japanese rice market.

"It's totally untrue," an angry Muto said at a news conference before heading back to Tokyo. He said he will give Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu a correct account of his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Washington on Tuesday.

Muto also said he will contact Agriculture Minister Tomio Yamamoto, who hinted that he may ask for Muto's resignation if the trade minister cannot clear the air.

A top ministry official, speaking on condition of anonymity, called the controversy a "trap" to undermine Muto.

Muto was not alone in defending the increasingly unpopular cause of protectionist agricultural policy. The four major trading entities, accounting for 60 percent of worldwide trade, maintain restrictive agricultural policy of one form or another.

Even Canadian International Trade Minister John Crosbie, host of the quadrilateral trade ministers meeting, dismissed the criticism from U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills that Canada's supply management is protectionist. The Canadian farm policy aims to manage supply through a combination of regulated output of dairy, poultry and eggs, according to domestic consumption and using import curbs.

"If Canada has to have supply management, then the European Community (EC) will have to have its favoured form of support and protection," Hills told reporters.

EC Commission Vice President Frans Andriessen chose not to talk at length about agricultural reform during the meeting. He said the decision on what to do with the EC common agricultural policy now rests with the 12 EC member countries, not with the EC Commission.

EC Farm Commissioner Ray MacSharry's proposal for an across-the-board 30 percent cut in farm subsidies has been soundly defeated by commission colleagues. EC officials here said the EC cannot meet the Monday (October 15) deadline to submit an agricultural reform proposal.

Hills and Crosbie said their countries will table their agriculture reforms on Monday.

At a joint news conference with Muto, Hills and Crosbie, Andriessen said agriculture is getting too much attention, compared with other issues as [as received] reductions and elimination of tariff and nontariff barriers.

Reporters found that usually outspoken EC officials, were as tight-lipped about agriculture as about the EC strategy for Japanese car imports beyond 1992.

With global agricultural reform in limbo, the four trade ministers reported progress only on important but less controversial subjects such as intellectual property protection and balance of payments.

"This meeting is not designed to take positions," defended Crosbie, who chaired the 19th quad meeting at this seaside city. "However, it is our role and our responsibility to show leadership" in the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, he summed up.

"The current world environment involving major economic and political reform in many countries, severe international tensions and worsening economic climate make our success more imperative than ever."

One of the few positive signs which came out of the meeting was a four-way accord on completing the Uruguay Round by the December deadline, despite divisions in the agricultural sector.

Yamamoto Reacts to Rice Report

OW1210154990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1441 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 (KYODO)—Japan's agriculture minister indicated Friday night he would press on Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to fire the trade minister if he has pledged to make concessions on rice imports in talks with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker.

Tomio Yamamoto, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, dropped the suggestion when he commented on a press report quoting International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto as making the promise to Baker in Washington.

The nationally circulated newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN reported in its evening edition Friday that Muto had told Baker that Tokyo has to make concessions and a political decision on rice.

"If the report is true, I would ask Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to take necessary action, including ordering the trade minister to withdraw his remark," Yamamoto told a hastily called press conference. "Because this is a question related to foreign policy, we must find out whether the report is right or wrong," he added.

Despite strong U.S. pressure to open its rice market, Japan has insisted on maintaining its ban on rice imports to secure self- sufficiency in its staple food for "food security" reasons.

Muto, now in St. John's, Canada, to attend a meeting of his counterparts from the United States, the European Community, and Canada, later denied the press report. "I never used the word 'rice' in my meeting" with Baker in Washington on Tuesday, Muto told reporters.

But the reported comments sent a ripple through the offices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries because Muto has been regarded as an advocate of an open rice market.

In his latest remark supporting a review of Japan's rice policy, Muto called last month for Diet debate on whether or not to have a fresh look at a resolution by lawmakers endorsing the ban on rice imports.

Under strong pressure from farmers, who still have a good deal of political clout, the resolution was supported by all major parties when passed by the Diet in September 1988.

One senior ministry official expressed suspicion that Muto had said something relating to the opening of the rice market. "I have a feeling that there was something," the official said on condition of anonymity.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries takes the toughest stance against allowing foreign rice to flow into Japan, based on its understanding of the domestic interest. Yamamoto has said the issue is a "matter of life and death" for Japanese rice growers.

Kaifu Admonishes Muto on Issue

OW1510074990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0703 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday sternly admonished International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto about making remarks that could give rise to misunderstanding of Japan's stance toward the sensitive issue of opening up its rice market, government officials said.

Kaifu told Muto he should have discussed the matter with "concerned parties" before making any remarks on the sensitive issue of agriculture, the officials said.

In his meeting with Kaifu and at a press conference later, Muto denied making promises of concessions on the rice issue to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker, as a leading Japanese newspaper had reported.

"The Japanese people are becoming increasingly concerned about the farm issue as the multilateral trade talks are coming to a head," Kaifu reportedly told Muto. The premier's rap on the knuckles came when the trade minister briefed him on the recent meeting in St. John's, Canada, with his counterparts from the U.S., Canada, and the European Community.

The ASAHI SHIMBUN reported in its Friday evening edition that Muto told Baker that Japan is likely to make concessions and a political decision on rice.

The report stirred up heated reactions from Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Tomio Yamamoto and the agriculture lobby in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), which has been opposing the long-standing U.S. demand that Japan should open its rice market.

Yamamoto indicated Friday he would press Kaifu to fire the trade minister if he had pledged to make concessions on rice in the talks with Baker.

The farm issue has become the biggest snag in the current Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), set to conclude in December, and was a major topic at the St. John's meeting.

Muto said the ASAHI SHIMBUN report was "wrong." But he admitted having agreed with Baker over the importance of the GATT member countries' showing political flexibility on the farm problem for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round.

Muto also told the press conference that he had apologized to Yamamoto for having made remarks about the farm issue without prior consultations. Muto denied the report while he was in Canada.

"I never used the word 'rice' in my meeting" with Baker, he said at an impromptu news conference in St. John's. Muto told reporters that Baker pressed Japan to be flexible on imports of rice and dairy products. "But I myself did not mention rice or a political decision (on the rice issue)," he said.

A U.S. Government source who had access to the Muto-Baker meeting confirmed Muto's version of what happened, saying "he didn't promise anything."

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto, in a separate press conference Monday morning, unveiled the details of the exchanges between Muto and Baker.

According to Sakamoto, Baker told Muto that Japan has not put on the GATT negotiation table the liberalization of rice and dairy products despite its pledge to do so when all the farm products were on the table. Baker, stressing that the agriculture negotiations are vital for the success of the Uruguay Round, asked Muto to reconsider Japan's offer on reforming its farm trade policy submitted to the GATT in September.

But Muto refused to make any review of Japan's proposal by the October 15 deadline, and repeated the difficulty in making any concessions on the rice issue, citing the Diet resolution against opening up the rice market.

When Baker pointed to the commitment made by the attendants at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Meeting in September to display "political flexibility" over the farm issue to bring the GATT talks to a successful end, Muto reportedly responded by emphasizing the importance of such flexibility, according to Sakamoto.

Farm Minister Yamamoto, in another press conference Monday morning, said, "I have asked Mr. Muto to get his remarks straight if they have generated any misunderstanding or ungrounded expectations on the part of the U.S." But Yamamoto indicated he would seek no further actions from the trade minister on the problem, saying "I have got a clear explanation from the minister about his remarks."

"I believe (Muto) understands the significance of the farm issue since he is a participant in the GATT talks and a cabinet member," Yamamoto said. Asked how he takes Muto's repeated remarks on the rice issue, Yamamoto said, "I think he has been expressing his personal views. Making judgments on his series of remarks on the issue is up to the prime minister."

Muto Says Reports Groundless

OW1510031890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto said Monday a newspaper report saying he has promised concessions on rice trade to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker was groundless and "troublesome."

The minister was referring to a front-page article in Friday's ASAHI SHIMBUN. The article said Muto has told Baker that Japan is ready to make concessions and a political decision on rice.

He issued the denial when meeting reporters after talks with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. The prime minister accepted his denial of making such promises, Muto said.

Image Improvement Among U.S. Minorities Planned

OW1210141690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0950 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 12 KYODO—The Japanese Government plans to sponsor meetings to improve Japan's image among U.S. minorities, which has been damaged by Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama's remark comparing American blacks to prostitutes, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

"We are looking at various means to promote a dialogue with minority representatives," spokesman Taizo Watanabe told reporters.

Watanabe said the Japanese Government may invite minority leaders to Tokyo in the near future to participate in seminars or symposiums designed to promote mutual understanding.

He said it is necessary to address Japan's image problem from a long-term perspective. He added that it is not merely a problem concerning certain individuals, but a problem that concerns society at large.

Watanabe said the Japanese Government is "taking seriously" the protests that U.S. minority groups have sent to Japanese diplomatic missions over Kajiyama's remark last month degrading U.S. blacks.

Another Foreign Ministry official said the invitation of minority leaders is but one of the measures now under consideration. "We are well aware of the necessity of taking action and showing how sincerely we are considering this issue," he said.

The official said it is important for the Japanese public to be "enlightened" as to minority issues in the U.S.

Kajiyama had equated U.S. blacks with foreign prostitutes in Japan, saying both ruin good neighborhoods. His remarks were preceded in recent years by prejudicial statements regarding U.S. minorities by former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former Finance Minister Michio Watanabe.

U.S. Service Members Suspected of Pistol Sales

OW1310041490 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 12 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] At a session of the Prefectural Assembly's U.S. Military Bases Special Committee held on 11 October, it was pointed out that there was a suspicion service members had been "illegally channeling" pistols from military bases. The issue was brought up on the basis of testimony made by a Japanese employed on a base, and it seems that pistols are sold at considerably cheap prices. There have been continuous reports of shooting incidents among gangster groups recently, and it is feared pistols may have been channeled to gangster groups from the U.S. military bases. In this connection, authorities concerned should be asked to investigate the related facts, and U.S. military authorities should be asked to enforce strict control of arms.

It was Mr. Eitoku Iha (of the Japan Socialist Party and the Prefectural People's Council To Defend the Constitution and To Oppose the Security Treaty) who had pointed out this suspicion. According to what he had learned from a Japanese employee working on the U.S. military base in Kin town, a member of the Marine Corps showed him a pistol and asked him if he wanted to buy it. The price was set at from $30 to $100.

Mr. Iha said he heard the story about the illegal sale of pistols from this base employee after shooting incidents among gangster groups took place. It seems that the military base in Kin town means Camp Hansen.

Concerning this issue, the Prefectural Police Department said, "we have not heard of such a story." However, it has decided to step up efforts to seek confirmation of the relevant facts. A man was murdered in a shooting incident among gangster groups in Ginowan city on 3 October, and the Prefectural Police Department is concerned that service members, taking advantage of confrontations between gangsters groups, may be illegally channeling pistols from the U.S. military bases. In this connection, the department has requested the U.S. Forces Okinawa Area coordinator to "enforce thorough control of arms".

Okinawa Assemblymen on Aircraft Noise Pollution

OW1410124290 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 12 Oct 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] The Prefectural Assembly's U.S. Military Base Special Committee (with Seiyu Sakihara as chairman) held a session on 11 October. At the session, Mr. Eitoku Iha (of the Japan Socialist Party and Prefectural People's Council to Defend the Constitution and to Oppose the Security Treaty) reported that "some undesirable foreigners had tried to sell pistols to Japanese employees on military bases."

Based on his independent investigation, Mr. Iha said that "a U.S. service member once tried to sell pistols at the cheap price of $30." He said that it was quite possible that the pistols had been channeled to gangster groups, and asked the prefectural government to take countermeasures. In reply, Seibin Murayama, director of the Governor's Executive Office, answered: "We have not heard of such facts. We will request the U.S. forces authorities to confirm that no such cases could take place."

Moreover, Mr. Iha, Mr. Daiichi Shiraho (of Komeito), Mr. Osamu Ishikawa (of Okinawa Socialist Masses Party), Mr. Masaharu Kina (of Okinawa Socialist Masses Party), and Sogi Kayo (of the Japan Communist Party) took up the aircraft noise pollution issue, and asked if standards for environmental regulations had been observed.

In response, Kenji Tsukayama, director of the prefectural government's department in charge of antipollution measures, admitted that "both aircraft noise pollution and other noise pollution in general had exceeded the environmental standards (restriction standards)." As for the environmental standards for areas in the neighborhood of military bases, the permissible range was set at from 70 to 75 WECPNL (weighted equivalent continuous perceived noise level) by the prefectural government in 1987.

Moreover, Mr. Kina asked whether the prefectural government would appeal to the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee for reducing aircraft noise pollution. In reply to this question, Chisho Nohena, deputy director of the Governor's Executive Office, explained: "At the Tripartite Committee session held in 1980, we discussed the issue of flights during the period from 2200 until 0600 hours the following morning. However, since no accord was reached at that session, the issue was turned over to the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee. But we have heard of nothing about this issue since then. According to the U.S. forces, they will not conduct night training but said it will be impossible to completely prohibit night flights."

Furthermore, he continued his reply by saying: "The accord on regulating aircraft noise pollution which was reached at the Tripartite Committee session has been observed so far. However, we don't think that it is sufficient. We understand that damage caused by aircraft noise pollution has been very serious, and further efforts must be made to effect a reduction in noise pollution."

The prefectural government also stated that "the Defense Facilities Administration Bureau [DFAB] is coordinating efforts" to have the pipelines returned before the end of this year, and that "the DFAB has not been informed" of the plan to move the Naha naval port to the Awase Communications Facilities area.

Kaifu Congratulates Gorbachev on Nobel Prize

OW1510145690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1335 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 15 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday congratulated Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev on receiving the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize. Kaifu sent a telegram to Gorbachev congratulating him on winning the world's prestigious prize, a government spokesman said.

Kaifu said Gorbachev won the prize due to his contribution to ending the cold war, and building a new international order after the cold war.

He referred to Gorbachev's planned April visit to Japan, saying he expects Gorbachev to demonstrate determination and leadership to promote relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama also issued a statement, congratulating the naming of Gorbachev, the first communist head of state to win the prize.

The five-member Norwegian Nobel Committee announced that the Soviet president won the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize on Monday "for his leading role in the peace process."

Hiroshima To Invite Bush, Gorbachev To Visit

OW1510104490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0955 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Hiroshima, Oct. 15 KYODO—The city and prefecture of Hiroshima announced Monday they will jointly invite U.S. President George Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to visit next year.

Hiroshima municipal leaders have long expressed a desire to bring the leaders of nuclear powers to their city, so they might understand the" the soul of Hiroshima" and its plea for an end to nuclear weapons. But Monday's move is the first time the city and prefectural authorities are acting together in sending an invitation.

The city and prefecture will also send invitations to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and to the members of the Parliamentary League for the Promotion of Disarmament Through the United Nations.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Hiroshima Deputy Governor Shinya Ogasawara and Hiroshima Mayor Takeshi Araki will call upon the U.S. and Soviet ambassadors to Japan, the Foreign Ministry, and the prime minister's residence to make personal appeals.

Monday's move is expected to spark an "invitation battle" between cities and prefectures eager to invite Gorbachev, who may only have time to visit one place outside Tokyo when he visits Japan in April. Officials from Hokkaido, which is geographically and economically close to the Soviet Union, have already expressed a wish to invite Gorbachev.

Meanwhile, members of the Niigata business community have formed an invitation committee for a Gorbachev visit. Niigata has been a port of call for visiting Soviet ships and dignitaries.

Ministry Sets Up Group for DPRK Talks

OW1110145790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1426 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 11 KYODO—The Foreign Ministry has set up a working group of officials to guide government-level talks with North Korea for the normalization of relations, ministry sources said Thursday. The working group is composed largely of officials from the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau and Treaties Bureau, the sources said.

Officials are considering Tokyo or a site in a third country, such as Beijing or Vienna, as the location for the first bilateral talks with the North Koreans, the sources indicated. The bilateral negotiations will seek to iron out a number of issues, including the conclusion of a basic treaty between Pyongyang and Tokyo, and economic cooperation by way of compensation for Japan's 1910-1945 colonial rule of the Korean peninsula.

The talks will also attempt to set up a bilateral fisheries agreement and cultural exchanges, and to establish the legal status of pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan.

Tokyo is also expected to press Pyongyang, as Washington is urging, to agree to inspections of its nuclear facilities, perhaps tying this to the question of economic cooperation.

Foreign Ministry officials expect agreements reached in the negotiations will likely conflict with Japan's existing treaties with other nations, including South Korea, and this may require some readjustment or coordination. The normalization of relations with North Korea will also raise the question of "two Koreas," which has been anathema to Pyongyang.

Looking ahead to the first inter-governmental talks ever between Tokyo and Pyongyang, one Foreign Ministry source foresees some "difficult negotiations."

Specific DPRK Demand for Compensation Awaited

OW1110121590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1140 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Paris, Oct. 11 KYODO—Japan is awaiting a specific North Korean demand for compensation over Japan's past colonial rule of Korea as inter-governmental talks approach on normalizing relations, Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Thursday.

Nakayama, here en route to Tokyo from a visit to Syria, told reporters "We should first listen to North Korea's request" for an amount to make up for Japan's 1910-1945 rule over the Korean peninsula. But he said the Tokyo government will consider paying compensation only for the colonial period itself. North Korea is also seeking compensation for postwar "losses," a demand supported in a statement issued Sept. 28 by Japanese parliamentarians and the ruling Korean Workers Party in Pyongyang.

Nakayama noted, however, that "currency rates have fluctuated," indicating that the delay in compensating Pyongyang might be taken into account in calculating the figure.

The Korean peninsula was divided into the communist north and capitalist south after the end of Japanese colonial rule.

Japan established diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1965, providing 500 million U.S. dollars in economic assistance by way of compensation for colonial rule. Japan has never had formal ties with North Korea, nor has it paid compensation.

Inter-governmental talks on establishing ties are expected to begin in November. The foreign minister said they should start as early as possible and he will decide on a date after consulting with ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa. Nakayama said the talks will be held in Pyongyang and Tokyo in turn.

Seamen Back From DPRK Hold News Conference

OW1310045190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0411 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—Two Japanese seamen who returned home after seven years of detention in North Korea expressed joy Saturday about their new freedom but remained wary of talking about Pyongyang's spy charges against them.

"I'm now relieved as two-day medical checkups here have proven that I'm healthy and can return to Kobe," said Isamu Beniko, the captain of Japanese freight vessel No. 18 Fujisan Maru. Beniko was speaking at a press conference held at Tokyo's National Medical Center, where the two men were hospitalized for medical checkups.

It was their first news conference since their return from North Korea on Friday.

Beniko, 60, burst into tears as he expressed thanks for his safe homecoming to Japanese politicians and supporters who aided the return.

The vessel's chief engineer, Yoshio Kuriura, said he and the captain gazed at Tokyo's night lights Friday from the hospital window and felt Japan's peace. He said during the years of their detention, they prayed for their release and talked about their families and hometowns repeatedly.

Kuriura, 59, said he felt odd seeing his four grandchildren for the first time in Japan. The children all were born while he was detained. Previously, he had seen them only in photographs.

[Passage omitted]

Beniko and Kuriura, accompanied by their wives at the 10-minute press meeting, expressed gratitude to Kanemaru, Tanabe, Ozawa and Doi.

Following the press meeting, the two sailors were released from the hospital, carrying flower bouquets given to them by staff.

Beniko was to fly to Kobe. Kuriura was headed to Fukuoka. Both were scheduled to undergo further medical examinations in their hometowns.

Discuss Detention, Hunger Strike

OW1310145690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1340 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 13 KYODO—A Japanese seaman who returned home Thursday after seven years of detention in North Korea said Saturday he and his colleague once staged a hunger strike in protest against their detention.

Isamu Beniko, 60-year-old captain of the freighter No. 18 Fujisan Maru, also said he kept his spirits up every day by reading the Bible sent by his wife, Mineko. Beniko was speaking to reporters in Kobe after flying back from Tokyo to his hometown in western Japan.

Earlier in the day, Beniko and Yoshio Kuriura, 59, chief engineer of the ship, were released from Tokyo's National Medical Center after two days of medical checkups.

Beniko said he and Kuriura staged brief hunger strikes lasting one-and-a-half or two days to protest their detention.

A North Korean official in charge of questioning the seamen persuaded them to stop their hunger strike by saying, "You are not responsible for the incident. It is a matter between the governments of Korea and Japan," according to Beniko.

The No. 18 Fujisan Maru was seized by North Korean authorities in October 1983 on its return to North Korea after a young ex-North Korean soldier stowed away on the vessel when it was bound for Japan. Beniko and Kuriura were arrested on spy charges and later sentenced to 15 years of hard labor.

Asked about his life in prison, Beniko, a Christian, said, "I was ordered to burn all the books I had and was allowed to have only the Bible sent by my wife. I repeatedly copied out phrases in the Bible from memory."

Beniko, however, was tightlipped when asked if he was instructed by the North Korean and Japanese Governments to refrain from making remarks back in Japan that would hurt bilateral ties.

Beniko and Kuriura returned to Tokyo with Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), who visited North Korea to attend festivities marking the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers' Party.

Late last month, Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister and an influential senior member of the LDP, and JSP Vice Chairman Makoto Tanabe visited Pyongyang and drew a commitment from North Korean President Kim Il-song to release the two seamen as part of Pyongyang's overture to open diplomatic ties with Japan.

Meanwhile, Kuriura held a brief press conference at Fukuoka Airport after flying back to his hometown from Tokyo. Kuriura said he maintained his health by doing radio exercises and jogging. Kuriura refused to go into detail about his life in the North Korean prison or the spy charge filed against him.

North Korea demanded as a provision of their release that the two refrain from making remarks in Japan that would "hurt the bilateral relationship."

The two seamen also refused to comment on the spy charges during a joint news conference in Tokyo earlier in the day. When pressed by a reporter to confirm their innocence, Beniko said, "I think God knows about that."

The two said they bear no hatred or anger toward the Korean stowaway whose action led to their arrest. "He is a human being just like we are," Beniko said.

Beniko and Kuriura were accompanied by their wives at the 10-minute press conference in Tokyo, their first since their return from North Korea.

Hungarian International Trade Minister Departs

LD1310205790 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 (MTI)—Bela Kadar, minister of international economic relations, left Tokyo for Budapest on October 12.

Prior to his departure, he told MTI's Tokyo correspondent that the Japanese leaders had understood that the recent economic losses sustained by Hungary from the oil price hike related to the Gulf crisis, the disruption of Comecon trade and the drought, could also slow down the entire transformation process, in addition to causing economic recession, and this may have international implications as well.

The minister and his negotiating partners reviewed the financial, commercial, production and technical aspects of Hungarian-Japanese co-operation. Kadar said that Japan was looking for an appropriate stronghold in Eastern Europe, where its presence had been weak so far, while Hungary attaches crucial importance to the Japanese market and the country's technical, financial and human resources. Hungary expects an upward trend in direct Japanese capital investments after the intensification of industrial co-operation to be followed by the Suzuki transaction in car manufacture, Bela Kadar said.

As far as the trade in technology is concerned, the relaxation of the Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] restrictions and the setting up of the export control organization to investigate whether the imported high-tech products remain in the country, will also give way to the influx of advanced technology in a wider circle. The Japanese partners indicated their readiness to provide technical assistance for the operation of the export control organizations.

The Japanese banks were slightly shocked to learn of Hungary's 1989 trade balance, and were also disappointed over the fact that the country's national debt last year was 2,000 million dollars in excess of the published figure, and now it is likely to take some time to regain their confidence, Kadar said.

Leading Japanese financiers noted that although Hungary cannot enjoy the official Japanese aids because of its level of development, it could use this source for financing environmental and other projects. During his recent visit to Hungary, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu offered a 500-million-dollar credit line to Hungary, and the 300 million dollars left unused can only be turned to radical restructuring programmes.

Japanese officials announced they were analysing the Hungarian proposal to conclude an investment guarantee agreement, and also promised to examine the strict visa regulations.

Demonstrators, Police Clash at Narita Airport

OW1510044690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Oct. 15 KYODO—Demonstrators and police clashed near the New Tokyo International Airport on Monday as authorities resumed work to demolish an antiairport stronghold.

A force of 7,500 riot police was deployed to defend a group of some 100 airport officials sent to remove a two-story hut about 1 kilometer west of the airport. The structure was built in 1968 by the Revolutionary Workers' Council (Kakurokyo), a radical leftwing group which has sympathized with antiairport farmers.

Some helmeted radical group members in the 90-square-meter hut hurled stones at the riot police, who used powerful hoses to douse the protesters with water. Monday's action was the fifth in a series since the Transport Ministry and New Tokyo International Airport authority began last December to remove such antiairport structures.

Farmers owning land near the airport have resisted a Transport Ministry plan to build two more runways at the airport, one measuring 2,500 meters long and the other 3,000 meters. There is only one 4,000-meter runway at Narita Airport, which was opened in May 1978.

Current Account Surplus Shrinks in Past Year

OW0510073390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0719 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 5 KYODO—Japan's current account surplus shrank 72.5 percent in August from a year before to 942 million dollars as imports grew faster than exports and a deficit in the invisible trade account more than doubled, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

Merchandise exports rose 2.1 percent from a year earlier to 21,894 million dollars while imports grew 7.2 percent to 17,773 million dollars. The figures left a trade surplus of 4,121 million dollars, down from 4,872 million dollars in August last year.

The balance of invisible trade such as banking, transportation, and tourism showed a 2,909 million dollar deficit compared with the year-before shortfall of 1,153 million dollars.

The balance of remittances and other unilateral transfer payments produced a 270 million dollar deficit against a 289 million dollar deficit a year earlier.

The long-term capital balance was 4,835 million dollars in the red, up from a 3,626 million dollar deficit in August 1989, and the short-term capital account recorded a 3,578 million dollar surplus compared with a 2,416 million dollar surplus.

Statistical errors and omissions left a 165 million dollar surplus against a 793 million dollar deficit a year before.

As a result, the overall balance of payments in August showed a 150 million dollar deficit compared with a 1,427 million dollar surplus a year earlier.

Omron Unveils New High-Speed Workstation

OW1110103690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0747 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Osaka, Oct. 11 KYODO—Omron Corp., a leading electric machinery maker, said Thursday it will launch a new high-speed workstation next spring.

Omron said the model Luna-II is capable of executing up to 20 million instructions per second, or mips, providing roughly five times the power of its current top-range model. Mips is a measure of the processing speed of a computer, referring to the average number of machine language instructions that the computer can perform in a second.

The new model uses Motorola Inc.'s latest microprocessor, the model 68040, as a central processing unit, or the nerve center of a computer, the company said in a release. Omron said the new model will be priced at the 2 million yen line per unit.

Workstations are desktop machines that are much more powerful than personal computers. They are mainly used for such processing-intensive tasks as computer modeling of new products.

Mongolia

Gombosuren Holds Talks With U.S. Officials

OW1410120090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren, who is currently taking part in the 45th session of the United

Nations General Assembly, has had talks with Mr. Pell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate. The two men have exchanged views on the development of bilateral relations. These questions have been also discussed at the meeting between Mongolian foreign minister and Cranston, chairman of the Subcommittee for Asian and Pacific Affairs.

Gombosuren Speaks on Policy at UN Session

OW1110142390 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Oct 90

["Highlights" of speech by Mongolian Foreign Minister Gombosuren at the 45th UN General Assembly Session; date not given]

[Text] Inaugurating his speech, the head of the Mongolian delegation noted the timeliness of the ongoing session and defined the urgent goal of the international community as to work for asserting every positive approach and augmenting the effort for passing the most concrete decisions of the developed situation. Mr. Gombosuren noted a successful advancement forward of the common European process, changes for the better in the relationship among the biggest two military-political groups, which promotes the normalization of the common political climate in the world and progress in the disarmament process.

The people of Mongolia are impressed by the Soviet-American statement on their determination to work out within this year an agreement on the reduction of strategic offensive armaments. But they are worried about the postponement of an agreement on complete prohibition of nuclear tests, underlined the Mongolian minister.

Of late, the Asia-Pacific area draws particular attention of the international community. It is confronting such acute problems of economic backwardness and ecological pollution. Hence, it is imperative to learn through positive experiences of other regional countries and elaborate a specific regional model of cooperation, noted Mr. Gombosuren.

Further, he highly spoke of the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization, which was set up late last year. He has voiced Mongolia's preparedness to take part in this organization's activity for flourishing the Asia-Pacific integration.

The Mongolian foreign minister informed the session of the democratization processes covering the political, economic, and spiritual aspects of the Mongolian society, of the formation of the multiparty system, and the holding of the first ever free and democratic elections in this country. He also told about the formation of the State Small Hural, functioning like a parliament, and the introduction of the presidential rule in Mongolia.

Concerning Mongolia's economic policy, the minister said that the Mongolian Government gives top priority to social aspects of any problems. Now, Mongolian economists are working out the guidelines of transition over to market relations, said Mr. Gombosuren. And the Mongolian minister informed the session participants of the recent Mongolia's membership of the Asian Development Bank and of the effort for joining the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and some other financial and economic organizations.

In her foreign policy, Mongolia adheres to the principle of nonalignment, friendly and equitable relations, noted the Mongolian minister.

Meeting Marks Mongol-Soviet Friendship Month

OW0710114690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] The Mongol-Soviet Friendship Month has begun in Ulaanbaatar. At a public meeting dedicated to this event, which was held in the House of Peace and Friendship in Ulaanbaatar, members of the Mongol-Soviet Friendship Society and representatives of the Union of the Soviet Friendship Society underlined the importance of developing friendship and cooperation between Mongolia and the USSR in accordance with the new realities of renewal processes that are going on in those countries.

Hural Approves Badzarhuu as Finance Minister

OW0710115290 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Oct 90

[Text] The MONTSAME NEWS AGENCY informs that the ongoing session of the State Small Hural of Mongolia has approved Mr. Badzarhuu as minister of finance. He headed the Ministry of Finance of the previous government.

The MPs held quite different opinion concerning the issue of forming a commission on working out a new constitution of Mongolia. Well, the State Small Hural has decided to hold preliminary debate on this issue in the permanent committee.

North Korea

Seoul's UN Admission Plans Analyzed

SK1410101090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities insist on South Korea's "unilateral admission to the United Nations" claiming that they would continue North-South negotiation concerning the problem of U.N. membership at the second round of North-South High-Level Talks, but they would no longer make concessions to the North side.

Commenting on this, a news analyst of NODONG SINMUN says today:

The acts of the South side entirely conflict the national interest of the Korean people in that they are designed to have the division legitimised internationally through the United Nations.

The atmosphere of national reunification is getting warmer in the North and the South and North-South talks of high-level delegations headed by premiers are underway as a reflection of the people's desire for reunification. At this time, the South Korean authorities are making haste to join the United Nations which they have not joined so far. This is a grave criminal act to throw a wet blanket over the desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification and hamper the North-South High-Level Talks.

In an attempt to justify their anti-national crimes, the South Korean authorities absurdly argue that the key point in North-South relations is to "recognise each other's entity" and U.N. membership has nothing to do with North-South relations or the reunification question.

The main idea of "recognition of the entity" advocated by the South Korean authorities is that the North and the South should "agree" on Korea's division into "two states" and publish the "agreement." It is heart-rending indeed for the Korean nation, a homogeneous nation from olden times, to have lived separated for nearly half a century. Why is it necessary now to have the division legitimized internationally through recognition of the "entity" of division and U.N. membership?

It is ridiculous to argue that the U.N. membership has nothing to do with the North-South relations and the reunification question. "Unification" on the lips of the South Korean authorities is nothing but a third-rate camouflage to conceal their moves for national division.

The South Korean authorities must act with discretion, clearly knowing that our nation will never allow a permanent division into "two Koreas."

Dissident Broadcast Against No Tae-u Reported

SK1410094490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0829 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in a commentary on October 9 demanded the "Security Command" and "Security Planning Board", the tools installed by the military dictatorship to violate human rights, must be disbanded without delay and the intelligence politics be terminated, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation".

Pointing out that the recently-exposed political surveillance over more than 1,300 public figures by the "Security Command" is nothing but a piece of iceberg, the commentary said: it is none other than the present No Tae-u's "regime" that cannot prolong even a day without intelligence politics and military rule.

The ruling authorities replaced the "minister of defence" and "Security Commander", in a bid to bring the situation under control but this is a smokescreen to bury the true color of the "Security Command" in a hazy fog and a sinister deceptive drama to conceal the ugly nature of the intelligence politics of the "6th Republic" and cool down the enthusiasm of the enraged people for struggle.

The "National Security Law" and "Law on Security Planning Board" must be abrogated unconditionally.

No Tae-u must make public all the truth behind the political surveillance over the civilians and investigation into their tendencies, apologize to the people for them, hold the responsibilities for them and step down without delay.

South Group's Pressure on No Tae-u Reported

SK1310053690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0522 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The enlarged emergency council on the situation which is composed of nine political parties and social organisations of South Korea called a press conference in Seoul on October 11 and said that "President" No Tae-u must be called to account for the illegal surveillance over civilians by the "ROK Army Security Command", according to reports.

The organisation contended that if No Tae-u, the "real chief" of the "Security Command", "did not know about the illegal surveillance which requires huge manpower and outlay, it means his imcompetence as "president" and, if he ignored it, knowing it, he cannot evade his responsibility for it".

It stressed that the truth behind the illegal surveillance by the "Security Command" must be probed and its culprits be punished without delay. If an early solution of this problem is not foreseen, we will sponsor a people's rally for the resignation of the No "government," threatened the council.

It announced that it would form a joint fact-finding team for investigating into the surveillance over the civilians by the "Security Command" with 12 persons from the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Democratic Party and the dissident camp, launch a signature campaign and open joint rallies in all parts of South Korea.

Seoul's Defense Dismissals 'One More Trick'

SK1310110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1012 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities recently replaced the heads of the "Defence Ministry" and "Security Command" after soldier Yun Sok-yong issued a declaration of conscience on October 4 opening to the public that the "Security Command" of South Korea had kept some 1,300 public figures under political surveillance.

This change is one more trick to lull the protests of the opposition parties, dissidents and the entire people against the anti-national, anti-democratic intelligence terror politics and tide over the crisis of the "government," says NODONG SINMUN today in a bylined commentary.

The replacement of the heads of the "Defence Ministry" and "Security Command" does not means that political surveillance is terminated, the news analyst says, and goes on:

Mugworts grow in a Mugwort field. It is clear to anyone that democracy can never flower under the South Korean military dictatorship where the military fascist group is in power.

What the South Korean people demand is to immediately dismantle the "Security Command" and "Security Planning Board," the dens of intelligence terror politics, and abolish such anti-democratic, anti-reunification laws as the "National Security Law," not the change of the heads of intelligence tools.

The South Korean people will never lay down the banner of struggle till their demand has been met.

Olympic Committee Fetes South's Soccer Team

SK1310084690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0601 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet Friday at the Mokran Restaurant in honour of the South side's teams for the North-South reunification football match.

Addressing the banquet, Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the State Sports Committee and chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

Through the reunification football match in Pyongyang, footballers of the North and the South excellently demonstrated noble sports spirit and high sports technique, opened a new chapter toward national reconciliation, unity and reunification and manifested at home and abroad that if the North and the South form a single team they can emerge strongest in the world.

Our people consider this the most precious fruition of the recent reunification football match.

We will make assiduous efforts so that the North-South reunification football match arranged together may proceed well to meet the desire of all the fellow countrymen for reunification, preserving what is good and surmounting what is defective on the basis of the achievements already made.

Speaking next, the South side's minister of sports said:

The reunification football match this time cannot but be a historical event which will be recorded forever as a beginning to pave the way for national reunification in the annals of our nation.

He said that during his visit to Pyongyang he confirmed warm enthusiasm for reunification and its historic inevitability and the compatriotic love of sportsmen in the North and Pyongyang citizens convinced him that "blood is thicker than water [no end quotation mark as received].

If all fellow countrymen keep up the ardent and strong enthusiasm at the May Day Stadium with one mind and one will, nothing will block the grand march to reunification, he noted, adding:

The day of national reunification, the unanimous desire of the 70 million fellow countrymen, is sure to come.

At the banquet souvenirs were exchanged and a silk banner was handed to the South side.

Team Attends Gymnastic Display

SK1210231990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1610 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Some members of the South side's teams who came to Pyongyang for a North-South football match for reunification appreciated the mass gymnastic display "Singlehearted unity" performed by 50,000 school children in Pyongyang at Kim Il-song stadium this afternoon.

Seeing the display together with them were Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the state sports committee and chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, and Kim Hyong-chin, vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee.

The stadium was crowded with more than 100,000 people who gathered with desire for national reunification.

When the South Korean "minister of sports" and officials appeared in the reviewing stand, the performers and spectators sent enthusiastic applause to them seen on the background were the letters "Warm welcome to South side's soccer teams!"

The mass gymnastic display "Singlehearted Unity" left deep impressions on the audience.

Crowds Bid Farewell to Team

SK1310122490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The South Korean soccer teams and their party which had come to Pyongyang for a North-South reunification soccer game went back to South Korea through Panmunjom via Kaesong today.

A large crowd warmly farewelled them with compatriotic feelings along the four kilometres long route from Kaesong Railway Station to Tongil Street.

At 13:00 the South Korean "Minister of Sports" who was leading the soccer teams and his party passed through Panmunjom.

They were seen off by Vice-chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee Kim Hyong-chin and officials concerned.

South Reporters Visit North Families

SK1210234190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1602 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—South Korean reporters who came to Pyongyang for the coverage of the North-South reunification soccer game called at the families of our sportsmen Thursday evening.

Choe Won-hwa, mother of people's sportswoman Han Pil-hwa who is vice-chairman of the Korean Skating Association, warmly greeted with compatriotic feelings the South Korean reporters who called at her house.

Saying that she was glad and rejoiced as if she were meeting her son Han Pil-song when she saw the South side's reporters, she asked them why they could not bring her son with them.

After hearing the announcement of the South Korean authorities that they would open the door so that people might travel to the northern half of Korea around August 15, she thought Pil-song would come to her certainly, but he did not come, she said, and added: So it came into my head that she would meet her son only when Americans are forced out of the South and the concrete wall is pulled down. [sentence as received]

Saying she would not die before seeing the reunification, and her son and daughter-in-law and grandsons, she asked the South side's reporters to strive for reunification.

The South side's reporters also called at the family of merited sportsman Han Yong-il.

Han Chang-tok, father of Han Yong-il, said that he had been active as a skater in his youth in Seoul and have many friends in the South, but could not go to Seoul owing to the concrete wall.

Hang Yong-il's mother Kim Chang-sun told the South side's reporters to help release coed Yim Su-kyong who is loved and praised by our people as the "flower of reunification".

South side's reporters called at families of other sportsmen of ours.

Seoul Musicians Arrive in Panmunjom for Concert

SK1410084890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Kaesong October 14 (KCNA)—A Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group arrived in our side's portion of Panmunjom today to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification.

A large number of working people, artists, young people and students in Kaesong came out to Panmunjom early in the morning with flowers in their hands to greet South Korean musicians who are coming to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification, the first of its kind since national division, to be held in Pyongyang at a time when the entire fellow countrymen's desire for reunification is growing.

Those men of culture and art hailing from South Korea also came out to Panmunjom to meet their unforgettable, old friends.

When the instrumentalist group under Prof. Hwang Pyong-ki of the music college of Ehwa Women's University came over to our side's portion of Panmunjom at eleven in the morning, the crowd warmly welcomed them, waving flowers to the tune of the welcome music.

It was warmly greeted by Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Korean Musicians and chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national concert for reunification, and officials concerned.

Men of culture and art presented the South Korean musicians with flowers and warmly hugged them.

In his welcoming address Kim Won-kyun said the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group is the first to proudly come to the North through Panmunjom for a non-governmental, legal visit after the country was divided.

Your coming to the North is not a visit merely for an art performance to sing songs and exchange experience, but a grand historical march that positively contributes to the sacred cause of the nation for opening at an early date the door of reunification which has been kept closed for 45 years, and a patriotic, heroic act that will shine long in the history of the movement for national reunification, he stressed.

Then, Prof. Hwang Pyong-ki spoke a word of greetings.

When the South Korean musicians headed for the Tongil House, the crowds warmly welcomed them.

Musicians Arrive in Pyongyang

SK1410085290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group of South Korea arrived here this afternoon to participate in a pan-national concert for reunification.

The compound and plaza of Pyongyang Railway Station was overflowing with ardent desire for reunification, warm feelings of kindship to meet South Korean men of culture and art who will attend the concert, the first of its kind in 45 years of division.

Thousands of working people, men of culture and art, youth and students in the city came out to the station to welcome the artistes of the South side.

Also seen there were many home and foreign reporters for the coverage of the arrival of the group in Pyongyang.

Put up among the welcomers were slogans reading "Warm welcome to Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group to pan-national concert for reunification!" "Fellow countrymen, let us sing loudly song of reunification!" "Let us sing my country, a silk-embroidered land of three thousand ri!" "Korea is one!" And "The country is one and the nation is also one!"

When a train carrying the artistes of the South side pulled in the compound of the station the crowds warmly welcomed them, waving bunches of flowers to the tune of the welcome music.

When the South Korean musicians under professor Hwang Pyong-ki of the Musical College of Ehwa Women's University came out to the plaza in front of the station, receiving welcome from the crowds spreading five-colored paper tapes and throwing confetti, young men rushed to give them a ride on their shoulders.

The guests stay at the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang.

Koreans From North America Arrive for Concert

SK1410100690 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0850 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—A delegation of Korean musicians in the western part of the United States and a visiting group of Koreans in the western part of the United States led by Hong Chong-cha, a delegation of musicians of the Council of Korean National Culture and Art in the Americas led by Yi Kil-chu, a visiting group of Koreans in the western part of the United States led by Kim Chong-cha, a visiting group of Koreans in Canada led by Chon Chung-nim and a visiting group of Koreans in the eastern part of the United States arrived here Saturday for the pan-national reunification concert.

They were warmly met at the airport with compatriotic feelings by Vice-minister of Culture and Art Kim Chang-kuk, first vice-chairman of the C.C., the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea Choe Yong-hwa and other officials concerned.

Korean Art Troupes From USSR Attend Concert

SK1310114490 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—The Koryo Art Troupe in Sakhalin region, the Toraji Art Troupe in Tashkent, a delegation of Korean Centre of National Culture in Khabarovsk and a delegation of Korean musicians in maritime territory, of the Soviet Union arrived in Pyongyang on October 12 to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification.

Working people and artists in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the Korean compatriots from the Soviet Union at the airport.

They were met by Ho Paek-san, first vice-minister of culture and art, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, and Kim Tong-sop, first deputy director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs.

Information Provided About Pan-National Concert

SK1310112890 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A pan-national concert for reunification will be grandly held in Pyongyang, the capital of Korea, from October 18 to 24.

The concert, the first of its kind in the history of 45 years of national division, will be attended by hundreds of musicians in the North and from the South and abroad.

The sponsor of the concert is a prominent overseas Korean composer Yun I-sang who is devoting himself to national reunification.

He proposed in 1988 to hold a North-South joint national music festival on the military demarcation line which is dividing Korea into the North and the South.

His patriotic initiative could not be realised owing to the opposition of the South side.

Afterwards, the pan-national concert for reunification has been arranged by the sincere efforts of Korean musicians at home and abroad who are burning with desire for national reunification.

The concert will be given in the forms of group, solo and joint performances, divided into six groups.

The Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre, the East Pyongyang Grand Theatre and other theatres in Pyongyang where performances will be given have been furnished with more excellent stage and sound recording facilities and streets are adorned in festive attire.

During the concert the musicians in the North and from the South and abroad will also hold a symposium for a uniform development of national art and go sightseeing to Mts. Kumgang and Myohyang and other scenic spots.

The Pyongyangites are now waiting for best musicians of the nation with warm compatriotic feelings.

Further Concert Details Reported

SK1510111690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 15 Oct 90

["Ninth Yun I-sang Concert Goes On"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The Yun I-sang concert which opened in the capital city of Pyongyang on October 12 is going on with a large attendance amid great interest of Korean musicians at home and abroad.

Played at the Ponghwa Art Theatre and the Moranpong Theatre over October 13-15 were mainly works of Yun I-sang and European classics and works of modern music composers such as the prelude of Weber's opera "Defence of Martan," Op. 1 of string quartet composed by Beethoven and Op. 67 "Skylark" of string quartet composed by Haydn.

The performances were given by players of the DPRK State Symphony Orchestra.

They were conducted by people's artist Kim Pyong-hwa, merited artist Kim Il-chin, overseas Korean Kim Hong-chae and other famous artists at home and abroad.

The performers excellently played all pieces and were warmly acclaimed by the audience for the tested conduction, well-organized ensemble and delicate depiction.

The audience was deeply impressed particularly by "Image" composed by Yun I-sang in Seoul prison in 1968 because it clearly represented through music the visual impression of the mural painting of the Kangso tomb, Korea, "Sasindo".

Although he had been sentenced to death by the South Korean authorities for a third time, Yun I-sang tried in every way to perfect the techniques of traditional national music while composing this work.

Op. 2 and Op. 3 of symphony, "Introduction and Conjecture" for harp and string instruments and many other works composed by Yun I-sang draw special attention of Korean musicians at home and abroad for the rich and refined method of composition.

Need for Uniform National Music Stressed

SK1510111490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 15 Oct 90

["Third Symposium on Yun I-sang's Music Held"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The third symposium on Yun I-sang's music was held today at the Grand People's Study House in the capital city of Pyongyang.

Present there were chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians Union Kim Won-kyun, musicians and artists.

The members of the Seoul traditional music instrumentalist group and overseas Korean musicians who came here to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification were also present.

The researchers of the Yun I-sang Music Institute spoke on the subjects "study of the main tones in Yun I-sang's music and their change and development," "uniform development of national music is a historical task to contribute to the cause of national reunification," and so on.

The speakers elaborated on the need to widely introduce in music production the rich and refined compositions including the main system of tones of Yun I-sang's music and develop uniform national music.

Addressing the symposium, Yun I-sang laid stress on further completing techniques of the traditional music of the nation in keeping with modern aesthetic tastes.

South Traditional Music Group Feted

SK1510061990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)—The North side's preparatory committee for the pan-national concert for reunification arranged a reception for the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group Sunday.

Present there on invitation were members of the group under professor Hwang Pyong-ki of the Music College of Ehwa Women's University which came to Pyongyang to participate in the concert.

Also invited was Yun I-sang, chairman of the preparatory committee for the concert.

Attending there were Paek In-chun, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, Yo Yon-ku and Han Si-hae, vice-chairmen of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the Central committee of the Korean Musicians Union, who is chairman of the North side's preparatory committee for the concert, other officials concerned and men of culture and art in the city.

Chairman Kim Won-kyun spoke at the reception.

We are sitting together with musicians from the South for the first time in the history of national division when the desire and aspiration of all fellow countrymen to put an early end to the tragedy of national division and reunify the country at any cost are growing stronger than ever before, he noted, adding: the current pan-national concert for reunification, will offer us opportunity of sharing views on reviving the spirit of national music in the North and the South and developing it in a uniform way and cherish deep in our hearts the mission of men of culture and art to truly contribute to the sacred cause of national reunification.

Hwang Pyong-ki spoke next.

He noted with pleasure that the Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group as civilians came to Pyongyang travelling our beautiful silk-embroidered land not through a third country for the first time in the history of division.

The concert will always remain recorded brilliantly in the history of the nation as a concert which desires reunification nationwide in the true sense of the word, he said. He hoped that the concert would contribute to bringing earlier the day of reunification when all of our nation will hug each other.

South's Delegate to Concert Interviewed

SK1410113490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1115 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—The Seoul traditional musical instrumentalist group which arrived in Pyongyang today to participate in the pan-national concert for reunification was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at Pyongyang Koryo Hotel.

Prof. Hwang Pyong-ki of the music college of Ehwa Women's University, a delegate of the South side to the concert, told the reporters that the group arrived in Pyongyang non-stop through Panmunjom after leaving Seoul this morning, treading our beautiful tapestry-like land, not making a detour through a third country, for the first time in the 45 years of division.

Saying the group was accorded warm welcome by the people of the North on its way to Pyongyang from Panmunjom, he said he felt fervent joy and compatriotic love from this.

He expressed the hope that cultural exchange between the North and the South would continue in the future.

Yi Chong-ok Meets Pan-National Concert Director

SK1310081290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0558 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Vice-president Yi Chong-ok Friday met here and conversed with Mr. Yun I-sang, chairman of the preparatory committee for the pan-national concert for reunification, and his entourage in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

Present there were Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Chang Chol, vice-premier and minister of culture and art, and Kim Won-kyun, chairman of the C.C., the Korean Musicians Union.

Soviet Embassy Marks Anniversary of Relations

SK1310085290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0607 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A film show and a cocktail party were given at the Soviet Embassy here Friday evening on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the DPRK and the USSR.

Present on invitation there were Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the C.C., Korean-Soviet Friendship Society O Kil-pang and other officials concerned.

The participants appreciated a film before attending the party.

Kim Il-song Receives Cambodian Prince Sihanouk

SK1410103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today received His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea, on a visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for him.

Invited to the luncheon were his entourage and Kampuchean Ambassador E.P. to Korea Son Chhum.

Vice-president Yi Chong-ok, Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il were present there.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

PRC's Song Ping Celebrates Founding of WPK

SK1510062590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] On 10 October Comrade Song Ping, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium and his entourage, who attended functions to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], visited Mangyongdae.

They were accompanied by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Political Bureau member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the party Central Committee.

The guests who visited the old home of Mangyongdae carefully looked around the preciously preserved relics and posed for a photo on their visit to the old home of Mangyondae.

On 10 October, the guests visited the Sohae Lockgate. They observed the lockgate at the observatory and listened to the explanation about the building of a world-renowned creation in a short period of time by soldiers of the People's Army and construction workers.

On the visitors' registry, Comrade Song Ping wrote: This creation, which the Korean Army and people erected by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude is the pride of the Korean people.

Comrade Song Ping and his entourage visited the Chuche Tower, the Grand People's Study House, the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace, and the Taekam Korean-Chinese Friendship Cooperative Farm.

China's Song Ping, Entourage Conclude Visit

SK1310111490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1102 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his entourage today left for home after participating in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee.

The guests were seen off at Pyongyang Railway Station by Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other cadres and working people in the city.

[During the visit, Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0713 GMT on 8 October reported that Song Ping presented a gift 'to an official concerned' for Kim Chong-il.]

SPA Chief Meets Iranians, Delegation Departs

SK1210070390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] Yang Hyong-sop met and had a friendly talk, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on October 11, with the government delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Vice-President Mansur Razavi which had participated in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On the occasion chairman Yang Hyong-sop said that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two governments and peoples are developing on good terms.

The vice-president wished the great leader President Kim Il-song good health and long life and said that Iran would make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the peoples and assemblies of the two countries.

[Pyonyang KCNA in English at 0512 GMT on 12 October reported the departure of the Iranian delegation. The delegation 'was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, officials concerned as well as a large crowd in the city.']

Kim Il-song Receives Indian Delegation

SK0610105590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received Giani Jail Singh, former president of India, and his party on a visit to Korea on October 6. Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kim Hwan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang Darshan Singh.

The former President Giani Jail Singh congratulated and greeted President Kim Il-song on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea and wished him good health and long life.

President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by the guests.

[In a related report, Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0421 GMT on 6 October noted a party given by the DPRK for Giani Jail Singh and his delegation at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on 5 October. Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Vice-Premier Kim Hwan were present.]

Fidel Castro Sends Congratulatory Message

SK1110104290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)—A congratulatory message came to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the WPK founding.

The message says:

In its protracted and worthwhile history, the Workers' Party of Korea had to undergo multitudes of difficulties and arduous trials including the criminal war provoked by the United States and the rehabilitation of the country which way reduced to ruins by the Yankee aggressors.

We note with admiration the great exploits performed by the people of the DPRK over the past 45 years under the leadership of the party.

We express full support to your arduous and persevering struggle for the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation with a long history which has been divided into two as a result of the practical occupation of the southern half of the Korean peninsula by the the U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons.

We are under a difficult and complicated situation owing to the schemings of one imperialism which, bluffing more haughtily than ever before, dreams to be a sole superpower on the globe raising shouts of joy at the decline of the socialism of East European style and the difficulties of the Soviet Union while acting as the gendarme of the world reaction.

Both Cuba and Korea are firmly maintaining the banner of Marxism-Leninism even under the present complex international situation and are building socialism based on their respective national characteristics and by their own efforts.

The Cuban and Korean peoples are more closely united for their common struggle and idea and unanimous conviction in the final victory.

I wish you good health and long life so that you can continuously lead to victory the revolutionary cause pioneered by you half a century ago, standing in the van of the Korean people.

Foreign Trade Union Officials Welcomed

SK1310224190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A meeting was held in Nampo Friday in welcome of trade union officials who had come from various countries to participate in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

Speaking first at the meeting, Yi Cho-chin, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, said peaceloving trade unionists from various countries gathered and merged their voices into one in denouncing the imperialists' reckless nuclear war provocation moves and calling for peace, disarmament and reunification of the Korean peninsula. It is a great inspiration to our workers and other people, he said.

Noting that the imperialist reactionary forces are rendering the international situation complicated, he stressed that the Korean people and workers will resolutely struggle for the building of an independent and peaceful new world in close unity with the world peace loving forces in conformity with the idea of independence, peace and friendship and fully support the people of all countries in their struggle for the country's sovereignty and national and social liberation.

Jose Antonio Munos Lomba, delegate of the centre of the Cuban workers, said in his speech that the responsibility for the Korean people's sufferings from division rests entirely with the United States which persists in its policy of interference.

The U.S. government must respect the Korean people's legitimate rights to get the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons out of South Korea, pull down the concrete wall and achieve peace and national unity.

Shiro Shimoichi who is leading a delegation of the Osaka Sohyo Centre, Japan, said Korean division is a tragedy of mankind and it is intolerable. To achieve the reunification of the Korean peninsula is the trend of the time and no one can block this current of history, he added.

Tadesse Tamirat, delegate of the Ethiopian trade union, said Korea is a country where the party and the popular masses are united as one on the basis of the chuche idea founded by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Korea must be reunified without fail in accordance with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and the five-point policy of national reunification laid down by Comrade Kim Il-song, he stressed.

Delegate of the South African Congress of Trade Unions Magwamniapharala expressed deep thanks to respected Comrade Kim Il-song and esteemed Comrade Kim Chong-il who have built Korea as a socialist power under the difficult condition in which the country remains divided and the imperialists' manoeuvres continue.

The Korean people who are making the revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il are the happiest people in the world, he said.

Unionists Adopt Letter to UNGA

SK1210223590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A "letter to the 45th session of the UN General Assembly" was adopted at an "international meeting of trade unionists for peace and disarmament on the Korean peninsula" which was held here Thursday on the occasion of the 45th founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today the Korean peninsula is a most dangerous "nuclear hotbed," the letter says, and expresses the expectation that all delegates to the current UN General Assembly session will pay due attention to the following demand:

Firstly, we hold that the United Nations should take effective measures to implement the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly on the dismantlement of the "UN forces" command present in South Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops under the UN flag from there, replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement and reduction of the armed forces of the North and the South of Korea to an equivalent level, so that the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons may be withdrawn from South Korea at an early date.

Secondly, we hold that the United Nations arena should no longer be used to delay the reunification of Korea and aggravate antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South and that, in particular, the UN membership question, an internal affair of the Korean nation, should never be dealt with unilaterally without an agreement between the North and the South.

Thirdly, we appeal to the United Nations to justly follow the will of the people and working masses also in achieving the aim of peace and disarmament on the Korean peninsula and its reunification.

Stressing that this demand must be reflected as a matter of course in the activities during the U.N. disarmament week this year, the letter expresses the hope that the 45th session of the UN General Assembly will contribute to the cause of peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula according to the will of the Korean people, working masses and thus raise the dignity and authority of the United Nations.

Unionists Appeal to World Congress

SK1210222990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A letter to the 12th World Congress of Trade Unions was adopted at the "international meeting of trade unionists for peace and disarmament on the Korean peninsula" held here Thursday on the occasion of the 45th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Noting that sincere support to the cause of peace and reunification of Korea is a duty of the international trade union movement, the letter raises the following demands to the 12th World Congress of Trade Unions:

Firstly, you should pay due attention to the developments of the strained situation prevailing in and around the Korean peninsula. The Korean question is an offspring of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and the unreasonable interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Korea. We hope that the participants in your congress will have an opportunity to learn the truth surrounding the Korean question and heatedly discuss ways and measures for its solution.

Secondly, we have decided to launch worldwide an international signature campaign of trade unions till September 8 next year, the day of the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea, in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. We express the hope that your congress will affirmatively respond to our proposal and take an appropriate measure to induce trade unions of all countries to respond to it.

Thirdly, it has become all the clearer that a durable peace on the Korean peninsula can be achieved only after Korea is reunified peacefully. We call on your congress to exercise its influence on the countries concerned with the Korean question so that they do things helpful to the reunification and to express effective solidarity with the Korean people and workers in the struggle to reunify the country by founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, the reasonableness of which has been recognized worldwide.

Unionists Support DPRK Proposal

SK1210222790 Pyongyng KCNA in English 1516 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—The participants in the "international meeting of trade unionists for peace and disarmament on the Korean peninsula" held here Thursday on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea called upon the workers and trade unions all over the world to intensify solidarity still further for the Korean people and other labouring people in the struggle for the reunification of the country.

An appeal to the workers and trade unions the world over which was adopted at the meeting says:

The trade unions and workers of the different countries should take many occasions to raise loud voices of exposing and denouncing the unjust arms buildup of the United States on the Korean peninsula and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea. We appeal to launch a signature campaign of international trade unions demanding the pullout of the U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons from South Korea with September 8, 1991, the 46th anniversary of the U.S. occupation of South Korea, as an occasion.

Let the trade unions and workers of all the countries of the world launch more actively the movement for supporting Korea's reunification, regarding it as an important part of the world peace movement.

Hailing the initiative of the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea to set October this year, the year marking the 10th anniversary of the proposal for founding democratic confederal republic of Koryo, as a "month for supporting the proposal for founding DCRK," we expect trade unions and workers of different countries of the world to take diverse solidarity measures on this month.

Trade unions and workers of different countries of the world must reject the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. and the South Korean authorities and resolutely oppose the use of the United Nations as a theatre to legalize the division of Korea internationally and delay her reunification.

Let us extend more active support and encouragement to the South Korean workers in their vigorous struggle for the right of the trade union and for independence, democracy and reunification.

International Youth Meeting Held in Pyongyang

SK1210115090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A solidarity meeting of world youth and students was held here Thursday to express support to the Korean youth and students in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people including the youths and the greatest task of the nation, and the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification is part of the common cause of mankind for independence, peace and progress.

The Korean people, youth and students, he stressed, will staunchly fight to frustrate the splittist moves of the United States and the South Korean authorities and accelerate the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country with active support and encouragement of the world's progressive youth and students and people, and the day of national reunification will surely come.

Speaking next, head of the Japan socialist youth delegation Masahite Kataoka, chairman of the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth, said that the proposal for founding a democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great President Kim Il-song is, indeed, a prescient reunification proposal.

He expressed the conviction that Korea would be reunified at an early date in the spirit of the July 4 North-South joint statement and in accordance with the proposal for founding the DCRK.

Noting that the biggest obstacle to Korea's reunification is the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and their war provocation moves, he said outside interference in the internal affairs of Korea must be ended at once.

Head of the delegation of the Tanzanian Youth Organization Salim Juma Othman [name as received], general secretary of the organization, demanded that the United States refrain from blocking the reunification of Korea.

He declared that Tanzania will continue supporting the Korean people's cause of reunification in the future.

Virgilio Antonio Zulumongo [name as received], deputy secretary general of the Pan-African Youth Movement, expressed firm solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification in the name of all the African young people, saying the Pan-African Youth Movement has stood firm on the side of the Korean revolution and Korean people for the commonness of their ideals and goals from the first days of its inception.

Noting that the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang last year made a contribution to consolidating global peace, Jose Miguel Cespedes Alos [name as received] general secretary of the Collective of Communist Youth of Spain, called for a broader struggle to dismantle nuclear weapons and safeguard peace.

An appeal to the world youth and students was adopted at the meeting.

Lao Youth Delegation Welcomed

SK1210111090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here on October 11 to welcome the delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union which had participated in the celebrations of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, spoke at the meeting.

He said the Lao people and youths are actively striving to bring about new changes in all realms of the economy, culture and social life, firmly rallied behind the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by respected Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan.

Pointing out that the Lao people and youths, united behind the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, are working to build socialist system more successfully with the conviction of victory in the cause of socialism, repulsing the ever more undisguised anti-communist, anti-socialist schemings of the imperialists and obstructive moves of the reactionary forces at home, he sincerely wished them greater success in their efforts for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

The Korean youths will as ever make every possible effort to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the young peoples of Korea and Laos, the speaker stressed.

Head of the delegation Thongvinh Phomvihan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union spoke next.

He said that the Korean people, youth and students who have always been loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious workers' party of Korea are actively striving to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the cherished desire of the whole nation, while powerfully pushing ahead with the construction of the socialist country.

The 13th World Festival of Youth and Students held in Pyongyang in 1989 demonstrated the high international position and authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, he said, stressing: this proud success could be achieved only under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Noting that the relations between Laos and Korea with a long-standing tradition of fraternal friendship and solidarity are strengthening and developing onto a higher stage through mutual visits of high-level party and state delegations, he declared:

The Lao youth and students will as ever actively support the just struggle of the Korean people and youths to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of their country in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader comrade Kim Il-song.

Cuban Communist Youth Welcomed

SK1210063590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here Thursday to welcome the delegate of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba who had participated in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK [Workers Party of Korea].

Speaking at the meeting, Yi Yong-tok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said that the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro, the outstanding leader of the Cuban people, in Pyongyang in March 1986 was an epochal event which developed the friendly relations between Korea and Cuba onto a new higher stage.

Noting that the Cuban youth, firmly united around the Communist Party of Cuba [CPC], are creditably playing a vanguard role in carrying out the third five year plan, decisively repulsing the aggression and subversve manoeuvres and sabotages of the U.S. imperialists under the slogan "production and defence" in hearty response to the decisions of the third congress of the CPC, he stated that the Korean people and youth express full support and firm solidarity for the Cuban people and youth who are pressing ahead with socialist construction, while shattering at every step the aggression and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists under the unfurled banner of socialism.

Caridad del Rosario Diego [as received], member of the National Bureau of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, said in her speech that Cuba and Korea are united with militant ties all the time and have a common history.

The Cuban people and youth, she stated, firmly support the fraternal Korean people in their struggle to realise the slogan "Korea is one!"

As the Korean people emerged victorious in the struggle against Japanese and U.S. imperialisms, so Cuba will win victory in the struggle to defend their motherland, she said. She hoped that the concrete wall would be pulled down and divided Korea be reunified into one Korea.

Chinese Youth League Members Arrive

SK1210061590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—A meeting of Pyongyang youth and students was held Thursday to welcome the delegation of the Communist Youth League of China (CYLC) which had attended the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the WPK [Workers' Party of Korea].

Speaking at the meeting, Choe Su-il, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, said that the significant meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jiang Zemin in Pyongyang in March last marked an epochal occasion in further strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship.

He sincerely wished the CYL and youth of China greater success in their efforts to build a strong socialist power, highly civilized and highly democratic, and reunify the whole country by means of "one country and two systems".

Head of the delegation Liu Yandong, permanent secretary of the Central Committee of the CYLC, spoke next.

Referring to the achievements made by the Workers' Party of Korea in socialist construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il-song over the past 45 years, she said that the Chinese youth were very rejoiced over this.

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song is a correct orientation and way for the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea, she said, adding: The Chinese youth and people firmly support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

She stressed that in the past the youth of the two countries defended the socialist achievements by valiantly fighting under the guidance of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song.

The speakers laid stress on making the Korea-China friendship shine down through generations which was provided and fostered by the leaders of Korea and China.

Anti-Imperialism Encouraged

SK1210131290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1106 GMT 12 Oct 90

["It Is Noble Task Facing Young People of our Time To Dedicate Themselves to the Anti-Imperialist Cause of Independence"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 12 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the day of the publication of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "The Present Times and the Tasks Facing Young People" on October 12, 1988.

In this work Comrade Kim Chong-il indicates in an all-round way the position and role of young people and their duty and tasks in the present time.

The fundamental spirit run through in the work is that the young people should dedicate themselves to the anti-imperialist cause of independence, deeply conscious of their important mission and responsibility before the times, the article says.

It quotes dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The young people of our times must meet their honourable responsibility to history and mankind by dedicating themselves to the anti-imperialist cause of independence, find the true value of a genuine life in this cause and add lustre to their lives."

It is a noble task facing young people of our time to dedicate themselves to the anti-imperialist cause of independence because the cause of independence for mankind at present has encountered a serious challenge from the imperialists.

While talking loudly about "peace" and "arms reduction", the imperialists are building up their armaments, accelerating their preparations for a nuclear war and, in the guise of "detente" and "dialogue", resorting without hesitation to intervention and subversive plots against other countries.

The craftiness and wickedness of modern imperialism are being expressed most glaringly in its scheme to make the younger generation mental cripples by spreading the corrupt bourgeois culture and way of life.

The imperialists are destroying the noble and beautiful qualities and vitality of young people and making mental cripples of hundreds of millions of young people who have the world before them. This is an atrocity that should be condemned more bitterly than the crimes committed by the fascists who victimized young people in their wars of aggression in the past.

History and the realities show that the modern imperialists are, truly, the common enemy of the progressive people of the world who are fighting for independence, peace and social progress, and the main target that must be attacked by the young people of the age of independence through a concerted effort.

The young people of our times, therefore, must clearly understand the true nature of modern imperialism which is as cunning and despicable as an old wolf. They must courageously join the struggle against imperialism in order to save humanity from its grip and protect their own precious youth.

An important idea advanced in the work is that the young Koreans should successfully carry forward to completion the revolutionary cause of chuche, the cause of socialism.

Our young people should build a better socialism of our style and add lustre to it with firm confidence and high pride of socialism of chuche.

They should make a vigorous struggle to bring the advantages of socialism into full play with the unswerving conviction of the unquestioned superiority of socialism and its invincible vitality.

Appeal to World Youth Adopted

SK1310103890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—A solidarity meeting of world youths and students supporting the struggle of the Korean youth and students for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country was held in Pyongyang on October 11, at which an appeal to the young men and women and students all over the world was adopted.

The appeal says:

The proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is an aboveboard and reasonable reunification overture which correctly reflects the actual conditions of Korea and the ardent desire and will of the Korean people for reunification.

Let us render active support to the struggle of the Korean people, youths and students to reunify their country by means of founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo which represents the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

If tensions are to be eased and peace be ensured on the Korean peninsula, it is imperative to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea, sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States, drastically reduce the armed forces in the North and the South and withdraw the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Let us turn out in the struggle to remove the danger of a nuclear war and ensure peace on the Korean peninsula in order to save the destiny of mankind and defend our precious youth from the holocaust of a nuclear war.

Let us take every possible opportunity to lift louder voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

To remove the barrier of division bisecting the territory and the nation of Korea and realise free travel and complete opening between the North and the South is a fundamental condition to achieve national reconciliation and unity of the Korean people and the reunification of Korea.

Let us strongly demand that the South Korean authorities pull down the concrete wall, a symbol of Korean division and North-South confrontation, remove all the institutional mechanisms barring contacts and meetings for reunification and release at an early date woman student Yim Su-kyong and patriotic figures who had visited the North.

Let us actively support and encouraxe the South Korean youths and students who are valiantly fighting under the slogan of anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification and extend firm solidarity to their struggle.

The struggle for peace and reunification of Korea is part of the common cause of mankind for independence and peace, justice and progress and to support it is a bounden duty of all the progressive youths and students of the world who represent the hope and future of mankind and have assumed the mission of building an independent and peaceful, new world.

We ardently appeal to all the youth and students, their organisations, regional and international youth and students organisations to wage a broad international solidarity movement supporting the just struggle of the Korean people, youth and students for peace of the Korean peninsula and the reunification of their country.

Yi Chong-ok WPK Anniversary Speech

SK1010062190 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0717 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Congratulatory report by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, WPK, and DPRK vice president, at a central report meeting held in the 8 February Cultural House in Pyongyang on 9 October on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK—live]

[Text] Comrades and respected foreign guests:

With great national confidence and high pride, our people grandly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK. [applause]

Looking back on this occasion with deep emotions upon the shining history of our party's struggle, the organizer and guide of all the Korean people's victories, our party members and workers are overflowing with their burning resolve to more staunchly fight for the victory of the socialist cause in our country, the reunification of the fatherland, and the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause under the party's leadership. [applause]

Upon the authorization of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and in the name of the WPK Central Committee, I extend ardent congratulations on this significant day to our party members and workers, who have traversed the grim but rewarding path of the revolution during the last 45 years. [applause]

Along with this, I send warm compatriotic greetings to the South Korean workers, peasants, youths, students, patriotic democratic figures, and people of other walks of life who have steadily fought for independence, democracy, and national reunification without yielding to harsh, fascist suppression; and extend militant greetings to 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who have actively struggled for democratic national rights, national reunification, and the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland abroad. [applause]

In addition, I pay lofty homage to the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs and patriotic fighters who devoted their precious lives to the liberation of the fatherland, the freedom and liberation of the people, to the party, and the revolution. [applause]

On behalf of the WPK Central Committee and all party members, I also warmly welcome many foreign delegations, delegates, comrades, and friends who are visiting our country to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of our party. [applause]

Comrades:

The WPK is a new-type revolutionary party of the working class with a long fighting history and shining tradition. [applause]

Before they came to possess their mighty chuche-type party, their militant headquarters, the Korean revolutionaries and people could not but stage a protracted, arduous struggle.

Although they steadily conducted the struggle against invasion by outside forces and for national sovereignty and independence in many forms and ways before and after the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, our people could not help suffering repeated failures, turns, and twists because they had no revolutionary party to lay down the correct strategy and tactics and lead them to victory.

As the working class emerged in the theater of struggle and the communist movement developed in the early 1920's, the communist party was founded. Because of the power struggle of those in the upper structure and the harsh suppression of the Japanese imperialists, however, it failed to guarantee a correct guidance to the revolutionary movement and its existence as an organizational force ended shortly after its founding.

During the period when the entire land was in tragic misery and national ordeals reached their peak because of the bestial oppression and atrocities of the Japanese imperialists, our people keenly felt through their practical experience that there was no genuine revolutionary vanguard organization which could correctly organize and lead their struggle, and they unanimously aspired to possess a true revolutionary party of the working class and the masses.

These earnest wishes were not brilliantly realized until the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song took the vanguard of the Korean revolution. [applause]

In the initial period, when he embarked upon the road of the revolution, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche idea based on his deep insight into the experience of precedent democratic movements, the initial communist movement in our country, and the new demands of the times for independence. He embodied it, indicated the correct path of the Korean revolution, and wisely led the struggle to found a genuine revolutionary party which would lead the revolution to victory. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's formation in 1926 of the Down-With-Imperialism Union [DIU], a vanguard organization which would lead the chuche revolutionary cause to victory, was a historic declaration proclaiming a new launch of the Korean revolution and the communist movement. This was the moment the glorious origins of our party began. [applause]

Within a new historic period, in which a wide range of popular masses emerged as masters of history and a revolutionary movement developed a nation-state, it was demanded that construction of the working-class party should be based on a new principle, conforming with the demands of the era.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that the party of the working class of our era should be the vanguard organization which independently carries out the revolution by relying on its own strength and taking its root in the masses of the people of its own country. Proceeding from such a firm position, he vigorously pushed ahead with the cause of building the party in our country based on the principle of independence.

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's leadership, the Korean communists organized and waged the heroic armed struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors according to the mission of the revolution and with the inevitable demand of the development of the revolutionary movement in our era. At the same time, they vigorously carried out the work of organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party.

Amid the flames of the long, arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the communist revolutionaries of the new era and a number of revolutionary party organizations were born and the unified organizational and guiding system was established in an orderly manner. Thus, the organizational basis for the founding of our party was firmly provided and ideological and conscientious unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on the leader's revolutionary ideas were ensured. The consciousness-raising and organizational work of a broad masses of people were brilliantly achieved and the ideological basis and mass foundation for the building of the party were firmly laid. [applause]

Amid the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of the party were carried out and the brilliant tradition of our party was realized. Thus, our party was founded, strengthened, and developed based on the deep and firm historic roots and on the everlasting iron-clad cornerstone. [applause]

Under the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership, the historic cause of the fatherland's liberation was realized. After this, the new situation created in our country and the tasks laid before us for building the new fatherland urgently demanded that we immediately found a revolutionary party—the vanguard organization capable of leading the revolution to victory.

Based on the firm preparatory work for the founding of the party carried out during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wisely led the cause of the party's founding by relying on the enhanced revolutionary zeal of all people including the working class after national liberation. On 10 October 1945, he finally declared the founding of our party to the whole world. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We liberated the fatherland and declared the founding of our party to the whole world. Thus, we brilliantly realized the ardent desire of the Korean communists and our people and opened the brilliant future for the Korean revolution.

The founding of our party was the birth of a new type of revolutionary party which takes the chuche idea as the guiding idea and was the precious fruition of the long, arduous struggle of the Korean communists for the party's founding. [applause]

With the founding of our party, the Korean revolution had its powerful militant staff office and our people could victoriously advance the revolution and construction under the party's leadership.

Since our party declared its founding 45 years ago to the present, our party traversed along the proud path embroidered with victory and glory by breaking through various trials of the revolution and thus accumulated great achievements which will shine forever in history. [applause]

Our party was unified with other workers' parties according to the demands of the situation created after its founding and of the development of the revolution. Thus, our party developed into the unified party of the working masses of people including the working class.

The development of a party into a mass political party—which united the vanguard elements of the working masses, including the working class with its ranks—is a most correct course of building the party and corresponds to the inevitable process of developing the revolutionary movement during our era, when a broad range of masses are actively participating in the struggle for independence and when the social and economic situation of the workers and their interests are becoming more consistent with each other.

Based on its line of firmly adhering to the characteristics of the working class, our party developed into a mass political party that united the vanguard elements of peasants and working intellectuals, along with the working class, with its ranks. Our party thus grew into ranks embracing 1 million members in only a few years and was deeply rooted in a broad range of the masses. Our party vigorously carried out the revolution and construction by strengthening the revolutionary unity of the masses from all walks of life and by enhancing their revolutionary zeal.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rapidly expanded the party ranks while founding and leading our party. At the same time, he vigorously led the struggle for organizational and ideological consolidation of the party. [applause]

Only when the party, which carries out the revolution, ensures the ideological and conscientious unity and consistency in action by the ranks based on the monolithic nature of ideology and leadership, can it satisfactorily fulfill its mission as the vanguard of the class and as a staff office of the revolution.

Based on his deep insight into the inevitable demand in building a revolutionary party and into the missions laid before the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the establishment of a monolithic ideological system as the basic line for building our party and wisely led the struggle to implement this line.

Through the persistent struggle to remodel the entire party on the monolithic idea, our party firmly attained the unity of the Korean communist movement and ensured the ideological and conscientious unity of the entire party on the lofty standard based on the chuche idea—the party's monolithic idea. [applause]

Under the new historic circumstances, in which the socialist system was established in the northern half and social and economic conditions for party activities were basically changed from the time the socialist construction was vigorously carried out, our party launched the slogan on the chuche-orientation of the entire party and organizationally and ideologically strengthened the party. Our party vigorously carried out the struggle to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the party ranks.

Following the leadership of the party center, the struggle for remodelling the entire party on the chuche idea has been vigorously pushed ahead. As a result, the party's work and activities reached a new turning point, and our party highly demonstrated its might as the revolutionary party which victoriously leads the chuche revolutionary cause. [applause]

The most important characteristic of a revolutionary party is all members acting with a single ideological will. The primary problem in imbuing the entire party with the chuche idea is to realize the ideological uniformity of the party ranks by more firmly arming all party members with the chuche idea.

Giving first priority to unifying the party ranks with the chuche idea, our party has further deepened indoctrination in the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of developing realities, thus constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the entire party in ideological determination and moral obligation.

To imbue the entire party with the chuche idea, our party has consolidated the party and cadre ranks' quality, enhanced the militancy and leadership of the party organizations at every level, and has led the entire party so it is always brisk with a revolutionary mettle worthy of a party of the revolution and struggle. [applause]

The source of a revolutionary party's power lies in firmly rallying the popular masses around it. Only the party, which is linked with the popular masses by blood and enjoys their absolute support, can tide over all types of ordeals and lead the revolution to victory.

Our party has paid deep attention to consolidating blood relations between the party and the masses and to strengthening the main force of our revolution always by closely combining the party's leadership with revolutionary mass lines in its construction and activities.

Our party has placed the thorough defense of people's interests and serving them as its primary duty and has consistently adhered to the revolutionary method of solving every problem in the revolution and construction by relying on the popular masses.

In particular, our party has set forth improving the party's work method and style while adhering to the basic work with the people as the fundamental problem of party construction and has made the party organizations and functionaries at every level object to bureaucratism and subjectivism and thoroughly embody the great Chongsan-ri spirit and method, thereby more firmly rallying a broad range of popular masses around the party and enhancing the masses' confidence in the party. [applause]

For the party to trust the people, for the popular masses to completely entrust our party with their fate and follow it, and for the party and masses to fight in single-hearted unity are the proud traditions of our party and people. Herein lie the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party and the source of all of our victories. [applause]

Through the steady struggle to realize the cause of building the chuche-oriented party, our party has been turned into an invincible party—which is united with the chuche idea, and has excellently realized the single-hearted unity of the party and the popular masses—a seasoned and tested party which leads the chuche cause to constant victory with vital fighting experiences and correct strategy and tactics, and into a powerful and mighty militant party which can brilliantly inherit the chuche lineage and unreservedly mobilize the boundless creativity of all people. [applause]

The entire party has been firmly united with single ideological will with the leader at the center; relations of blood between the party and the popular masses have been strengthened more than ever before; the party's leadership has been solidly formed so that the leader's idea and leadership can be inherited generation after generation; and the organizational and ideological basis of the party has been consolidated. This is a firm guarantee for our party brilliantly consummating the chuche revolutionary cause while invariably maintaining its nature as a chuche-oriented revolutionary party forever. [applause]

Having pioneered the original path of constructing a revolutionary party for a long period of 60 years since it took historical root under the banner of the DIU, the WPK is a great chuche-type party—which adopts the great chuche idea as its guiding idea, whose ranks have been firmly united on the basis of the chuche idea, and which constitutes a single body with the popular masses and victoriously leads the revolution and construction by enhancing the role of the popular masses—and an ever-victorious and invincible revolutionary party which consummates the popular masses' cause of independence under the banner of the revolution without being shaken even by any change in the situation and amid the whirlwind of history. [applause]

Laying down correct lines and policies and leading the revolution and construction to victory are the lofty duty assigned to our party as the leading political organization of the popular masses.

Since the first day of its founding, our party has taken total responsibility for the fate of the Korean revolution and the people and has led the revolution and construction on the straight single road of victory, thus excellently fulfilling its mission before the popular masses.

In leading the revolution and construction, our party has firmly and consistently adhered to the chuche-oriented stand that the masters of the Korean revolution are our people and that the duty of the party lies in building socialism and communism in our country. And it has solved all problems in the revolution and construction in conformity with our people's aspirations and the demands of our country's realities, with our people's own strength, and in our own manner.

Above all, our party resolved the issue of sovereignty, the basic issue in the revolution, according to the way which we ourselves chose, with our people's own hand, and in compliance with the realities of our country. By using this as a weapon, our party creatively carried out democratic revolution and socialist revolution according to the independent demand of our people. Thus, our party established a socialist system in this land corresponding to the desire of the working masses of people. [applause]

Our party not only has set forth a unique economic construction line and cultural construction line by embodying the chuche idea, but has also strengthened the self-reliant economic foundation of the country and has brilliantly brought into flower and developed our national culture by vigorously waging socialist economic and cultural construction with our own strength, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Thus, our party has created a new life which fully guarantees the independent demands of our people. Our party, proceeding from the firm position of defending the socialist cause with our own strength, has firmly provided the defense capabilities of the nation and our People's Army and the masses of the people honorably safeguarded the freedom and independence of the fatherland and revolutionary gains by thoroughly destroying the brigandish armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and various subversive maneuvers and by demonstrating heroism and a sense of sacrifice. [applause]

Our party has set forth the new line of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea based on the historic victories won by our people in their revolutionary struggle and construction and has vigorously inspired the entire party and all of the people to launch the struggle to occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism by vigorously waging the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural. In its leadership in socialist construction our party has thoroughly embodied principles and methods which accord with the essential character of socialism. At the same time, our party not only has established in an orderly manner the leadership system under which party committees conduct work as the supreme guidance organ in their respective units, but has also firmly guaranteed the collective guidance which grasps and guides in a unified manner party work, including administrative and economic work and the work of mass organizations.

With the outstanding implementation under the party's leadership of the principles of chuche ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in the economy, and self-defense in national defense and with the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural, our country has been changed to an independent socialist country—in which political stability has been firmly established, chuche has been thoroughly established in all fields of social life, and socialist principles have been brilliantly embodied—and a brighter prospect has been unfolded before the future of our revolution. [applause]

The socialism which has been built in our country today is a unique socialism of our style which has embodied the chuche idea, the guiding ideology of our party. [applause]

Our country's socialism is a most superior socialism which smoothly realizes the independence of the masses of working people in all fields of political life, cultural life, and material life, which are the three major fields of social life. It is also the most solid socialism with vitality in which the leader, the party, and the masses have formed one social and political organism, sharing the same destiny. [applause]

In a nutshell, our country's socialism is the man-centered socialism in which the popular masses have become the genuine masters of society and in which everything in the society serves the popular masses. The superiority of our country's socialism is the superiority which has been prescribed by the chuche idea, the man-centered ideology, and the might of socialism of our style is also the might which has been provided on the basis of the chuche idea. [applause]

Through their practical lives our people have cherished deep in their hearts the infinite national pride and honor of living and carrying out the revolution under the superior socialist system of our style and have been unstintedly devoting their lofty loyalty and patriotism to our party and the people's government which have provided them with this socialism of chuche. [applause]

The party and the popular masses have been firmly united in terms of ideology and have been and will be formed as the powerful independent main forces of the revolution. Along with this, the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—have been vigorously carried out under the party's leadership, and, consequently, nature-remaking work, human reform work, and social reform work have been constantly deepened and developed in conformity with the essential character of socialism, communism. Precisely herein lies not only the source of the might and invincibility of our country's socialist system, but also the firm guarantee which can consummate to the end the cause of socialism under any difficult and complicated circumstances. [applause]

Socialism, which mankind has been dreaming of as an ideal for a long time and which a number of forerunners and revolutionary patriots have been looking forward to by dedicating their precious lives amid the bloody struggle, is being excellently realized in our country today under our party's leadership. This is a great honor and pride for our party and our people. [applause]

For great achievements accumulated for the present times and the revolution and for the dedicated service it rendered to the fatherland and to the people, our party is enjoying lofty respect and absolute trust and love from all of the masses of the people. Our party members and people have entrusted the party with everything and are tenaciously fighting by following the party's leadership. As long as the great chuche idea is illuminating the road before us; as long as the party with invincible, ever-victorious strength is leading the revolution; and as long as all the people are firmly rallied behind the party; the future of socialism in our country is endlessly bright and our people's socialist life will be more brightly blooming with each passing day. [applause]

Comrades, today our revolution is entering a new turning point and an honorable yet grave mission to occupy higher peaks of socialism by vigorously accelerating the revolution and construction and mightily holding the banner of chuche high and to expedite the cause of national reunification.

To successfully fulfill this historic mission, we should strengthen the party, the staff office of the revolution, and constantly enhance the guiding role of the party. [applause]

It is a decisive factor for victory in the revolution and construction to strengthen the party and enhance its guiding functions and role. The victorious advance of our revolution and the endless prosperity of the fatherland and people totally depend on strengthening and developing our party and on its guiding role.

We should further strengthen our party—the kernel force in the main force of the revolution—into an invincible, ever-victorious party by realizing the principle of building of the chuche party and by further consolidating the party's organizational and ideological foundation.

By upholding the party's militant programs for the chuche-orientation of the entire party and society, we should safeguard and further strengthen the ideological and conscientious unity of the entire party with the leader as its center. Thus, we should thoroughly establish the revolutionary work system and discipline and should tenaciously defend our party's glorious revolutionary tradition generation after generation. We should brilliantly inherit and develop this tradition. [applause]

Along with this, the party members should firmly adhere to strengthening their party life as a basic part of party construction. Also, we should see to it that through the party life, the party members can enhance their party-minded spirit and revolutionary spirit and the party organizations can constantly increase their militant function and role.

Taking deep root among the popular masses and constituting a single body with them are fundamental principles of building the party and are among the basic characteristics of our party, the chuche-oriented party.

In conformity with the intrinsic demands of our party which struggles for the sake of the popular masses and acts in reliance upon them, we should reinforce relations of blood between the party and the masses while upholding the military slogan "Serve the people," thus seeing to it that the main force of our revolution can be more firmly consolidated into an invincible social and political organic body in which the leader, the party, and the masses constitute a single unit. [applause]

Strengthening political leadership toward socialist construction is an important duty assigned to us today. In compliance with the demands of realities in which the revolution and construction have been deepened and developed, we should enhance the party's political leadership. Thus, we should make all party members and workers firmly arm themselves with the our partiy's revolutionary chuche idea and the party's policies—the embodiment of chuche —and give full play to the boundless might of the most superior socialism of our country by accelerating the revolution and construction as demanded by the chuche idea under the slogan "Let us live in our own way."

By displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude while upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] and the decisions of the 17th Plenary Session of the sixth party Central Committee, we should effect constant upsurges in all fields of socialist construction, thereby giving full play to the potential of our country's socialist self-reliant national economy and more smoothly solving the problem concerning the people's food, clothing, and housing in conformity with socialist demands.

Cherishing high pride and confidence as a revolutionary people who build socialism, all functionaries, party members, and workers should dynamically stage the grand forward campaign of socialism under the party's leadership, thus brilliantly decorating the significant 1990s as a decade of glory in which a great new turn will be effected in the history of our party and revolution. [applause]

Putting an end to national division and reunifying the fatherland are the most pressing fighting task assigned to our party and people today.

Since the first day of national division, our party has placed national reunification as the supreme national task and has consistently staged a steady struggle to reunify the divided fatherland.

Thanks to the sincere efforts of our party for national reunification, the 3-point principle of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity—a joint national program for reunification—and reasonable ways for reunification have been provided, and the movement for reunification has developed with each passing day on a nationwide scope.

The 5-point policy for national reunification of our party and the government of the Republic, which was declared anew at the first session of the Ninth SPA, brilliantly illuminates a way to achieve national reunification independently and at the earliest date possible in conformity with the interests of the entire nation and vigorously arouses all Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad to a nationwide struggle for national reunification. [applause]

As shown throughout the entire course of the pan-national meeting for peace in the fatherland and its reunification held in Panmunjon last August with the 45th anniversary of national liberation as an occasion, all Korean compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad ardently desire to achieve national unity at an early date and promote the reunification of the country while contacting and visiting each other. [applause]

This notwithstanding, the reunification of our country has not yet been realized. This is connected with the fact that the interfering and blocking maneuvers of foreign forces, which are trying to perpetuate the division of Korea, continue and the South Korean persons in authority are laying an artificial obstacle to solving the problem of reunification by siding with these foreign forces.

An important problem that should be primarily solved to realize the reunification of the country in a peaceful manner at present is to alleviate the strained situation and guarantee peace on the Korean peninsula.

The durable and solid peace on the Korean peninsula can be guaranteed only by the withdrawal of U.S. forces and North-South disarmament. The United States and the South Korean persons in authority should not adhere to armament expansion and arms buildup under the pretext of the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion but should accept our proposal for peace and peaceful reunification, stop the arms buildup and the war exercise maneuvers in South Korea, and withdraw nuclear weapons and U.S. forces.

The earlier the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the further the reunification of Korea will be accelerated. And our people and the world's peace-loving people will welcome their earlier withdrawal.

A basic condition for peacefully solving the problem of our country's reunification is to demolish the wall of division and realize free visits and full-scale opening between the North and the South.

If the South Korean persons in authority are genuinely interested in realizing North-South contacts, visits, and exchanges, they should not give lip service to opening up and the exchange of visits, but pull down the concrete wall which they built, abolish the National Security Law, an antireunification evil law, release all figures who visited the North and are now in prison, and take actual measures to open the way for free visits and full-scale opening.

As long as the Korean question is deeply connected with international relations in history, the North and the South should develop relations with foreign countries on the principle of creating international circumstances in favor of the independent and peaceful reunification to expedite national reunification.

The maneuvers to enter the United Nations separately, which the South Korean persons in authority are persistently perpetrating with the backing of outside forces, are an antireunification act of perpetuating the division of Korea under the name of the United Nations and a criminal act of throwing a wet blanket over the ardent desire of the entire nation for reunification.

The problem concerning Korea's entry into the United Nations—a problem belonging to the sovereignty of the Korean nation—should be, to all content and purposes, solved on a basis of nationwide consensus, an agreement between the North and the South.

In case the North and the South enter the United Nations before the reunification of Korea has been realized, they should not enter it separately with two seats, but enter it jointly with a single seat in the manner favorable to the cause of reunification.

The only way to solve the country's reunification issue in a peaceful way by pooling the will of the entire nation is to actively develop dialogue.

The South Korean authorities, instead of continuing its attempts to block the people's discussion of the reunification issue on the pretext of unifying the channel of dialogue, to monopolize dialogue, and to frantically block a broad and multifaceted contact and dialogue between the North and South, should widely open the door of civilian dialogue between political parties, factions, and people from all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas.

We will not only continue to make sincere efforts to lead the North-South High-Level Talks, which have already made a good start, to practically contribute to alleviating the acute political and military confrontation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and to arranging a precondition favorable for national reunification, but also actively exert ourselves to further expand and develop not only dialogue between the authorities, but also dialogue between the civilians from all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas. [applause]

The cause of national reunification is the nationwide cause for realizing the independence of our nation. The main force of national reunification is the entire Korean people. The success in national reunification depends on how all the Korean compatriots and the people from all walks of life in the North, the South and overseas unite themselves and how they struggle.

Transcending the differences in classes, ideologies, political views, and religions, all the Korean compatriots should unite themselves based on the principle of giving priority to common national interests. A pan-national reunification front embracing political parties, public organizations, various organizations, and figures from all walks of life in the North, the South, and overseas should be formed.

The best method for solving the reunification issue in our country most promptly is to realize the plan of establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK] which reflects the three-point principles of national reunification which the North and South jointly agreed and solemnly declared at home and abroad. [applause]

The plan of our party and the government of the Republic to reunify the fatherland by establishing the DCRK enjoys absolute support and sympathy from not only all the Korean people but also from the peaceloving people of the world. The international solidarity with our people's cause for national reunification has been strengthened.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the governments, political parties, public organizations, and peoples in all countries of the world for their constant, sincere support for our people's just cause for national reunification. I express my firm conviction that they will, in the future, too, extend firm solidarity with our people's cause for national reunification. [applause]

There are still many difficulties on the road of struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. However, the overall situation in our country is developing favorably to national reunification. Amid the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world, who treasure justness and peace, our party and our people, with the united strength of the people, will achieve the historic cause of national reunification in the nineties without fail by checking and frustrating the maneuvers of the separatists. [applause]

Today mankind is effecting a vigorous advance on the road for building a peaceful and prosperous new world. However, confrontation and struggle between socialism and imperialism and between progress and reaction are continuing in the international arena.

Thanks to the struggle of the peaceloving people of the world, an international atmosphere of detente has been gradually created. However, the imperialists strengthened maneuvers to destroy the socialist countries from within with the so-called the peace implementation policy and to repress and exploit the developing countries while maintaining the policy of strength.

The present era demands that the progressive people of the world and all peaceloving forces courageously rise in firm unity in the struggle to oppose various forms of domination, including imperialism and colonialism, to tenaciously safeguard independence, and to defend global peace.

Independence, peace, and friendship are the firm guidelines which our party maintained in its external activities.

The WPK and our people will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly unite with the progressive people of the world including those in the socialist countries and nonaligned countries by highly upholding the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism for independence and will develop friendship and cooperative relations with them. We will actively support and encourage the struggle of the people in all countries for independence, peace, and social progress. [applause]

Challenging the flow of history, the imperialists are adhering to various cunning means and methods in an attempt to block the development of socialism and to divert it to the road of capitalism. However, this is a foolish fantasy of those who are faced with the destiny of downfall.

The history of mankind always advanced amid the fierce struggle against various reactionaries, including the imperialists. The maneuvers of the reactionaries who ran counter to the trends of the times could not avoid the destiny of failure.

Our party has the glorious mission, assigned by the times and history, to victoriously lead our people and pioneer the road of independence and socialism by upholding the banner of the chuche idea. Although our struggle is difficult, it is a rewarding and glorious one.

Various difficulties and obstacles may lie on the path of struggle to accomplish the cause of the masses of people for independence—the socialist cause. However, as long as the invincible and ever-victorious revolutionary party of the working class leads the masses of people at their van, no difficulty and trial nor vicious maneuvers of the enemy can block the advance of the revolution.

Our party will constantly effect upsurges in the revolution by enhancing the party's guiding functionaries and role in compliance with the practical demand in socialist construction. Our party will confidently advance along the road of socialism which it itself chose without a slightest degree of wavering no matter what wind may blow. [applause]

Only greater victories and glory will lie on the road of our people who are vigorously fighting for the just revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and by upholding the banner of the chuche idea overflowing with the conviction and optimism for the future. [applause]

Let us all firmly rally behind the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously march forward for the complete victory of socialism, for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation, and for the accomplishment of the chuche revolutionary cause! [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people! [applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and guide of all victories of the Korean people! [applause]

South Korea

Kim Il-song Reportedly Visits China 6 October

SK1210054690 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 12 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by Beijing Correspondent Chon Taek-won]

[Text] It was learned that North Korean President Kim Il-song, who had met China's highest leader Deng Xiaoping and CPC General Secretary Jiang Zemin in Shenyang on 12 September, very secretly visited Beijing 25 days later, on 6 October, and met the highest-level leadership.

A well-informed source in Beijing said this, quoting an influential person close to China's highest-level leadership. He also said that, even though the first lane of the Changan Avenue is usually reserved for visiting foreign state leaders, the first and second lane of this avenue were seen reserved and security was tight at the time when President Kim Il-song was reportedly visiting Beijing. The source also said that this extraordinary measure is not usually taken unless such important foreign state leaders as President Kim Il-song are visiting.

The source said details of President Kim Il-song's visit to China have not been known. However, it is believed that, because it is highly possible the ROK will enter the United Nations, President Kim Il-song visited China to make sure China will veto the ROK's admission and to prevent China from rapidly approaching the ROK.

The source also said, because he cannot expect anything from the Soviet Union, which established diplomatic relations with the ROK, as a last resort, North Korean President Kim Il-song hopes China would veto the ROK's admission.

The source said the fact President Kim Il-song visited Beijing following the Shenyang talks means Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin, China's two highest-level leaders, did not give a firm answer to President Kim Il-song's demand in the first talks and. He said President Kim Il-song's successive visits to China show how impatient he is.

N-S Sports Ministers Agree on Single Team

SK1310030690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—A South Korean sports delegation returns home Saturday via the truce village of Panmunjom after opening a historic inter-Korean sports exchange here earlier this week. A 76-member contingent from Seoul, led by Sports Minister Chong Tong-song, initiated the first South-North Korean unification soccer match here Thursday, marking the first sports exchange between the two halves of Korea.

Meanwhile, South and North Korea agreed Friday to send joint teams to the 1992 Barcelona Summer Olympic Games and other major international sports meets, and to hold inter-Korean sports talks as soon as possible.

After an unofficial meeting in Pyongyang, the South and North Korean sports ministers said they had agreed to form a single Korean team to compete in such events as the 41st world table tennis championships in Nagoya next year, the Barcelona Olympics and the 1994 Winter Asian Games in Samjiyon, North Korea.

Chong and Kim Yu-sun, who is also chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Commission, agreed to open talks as soon as possible to discuss the formation of the single teams. The place and date for the talks will be set by consultation.

Chong arrived from Beijing on Tuesday leading a South Korean delegation to the inter-Korean soccer match on Thursday. South and North Korea agreed in Beijing to play two games, with the second in Seoul. Chong and Kim said the first "unification soccer match" had contributed to reunification of the divided nation. Making unification soccer a regular event will be decided after the second match, scheduled for Oct. 23, they said.

The North Koreans, to be led by Kim, are scheduled to arrive in Seoul on Oct. 21 via Panmunjom. Due to accompany Kim are Kim Hyong-chin, vice chairman of the North Korean Olympic Committee, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the North Korean Soccer Association, and Pak Tu-ik, a former manager of the North Korean soccer team.

At a farewell dinner Friday evening, Kim said the two soccer teams showed reconciliation and unity of the Korean people. Chong said unification soccer was a historic event that provided a foundation for national reunification.

Minister Holds News Conference

SK1310074290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0710 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 13 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea will send joint teams to international sports events from next year, South Korean Sports Minister Chong Tong-song said Saturday. In a news conference in the truce village of Panmunjom, Chong said he and North Korean Sports Minister Kim Yu-sun had agreed in principle to send joint teams to international athletic meets and hold inter-Korean sports talks at the earliest possible date to discuss the matter.

Chong said he and Kim, who is also chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Commission, agreed to form single Korean teams to compete in such events as the world table tennis championships in Nagoya next year, the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and the 1995 Winter Asian Games in Samjiyon, North Korea.

The press conference wound up a five-day stay in North Korea during which the first South-North Korean unification soccer match was played. Chong arrived in Pyongyang from Beijing on Tuesday leading a 76-member South Korean delegation to initiate the historic inter-Korean unification soccer match on Thursday. Negotiators of South and North Korea agreed in Beijing to have two goodwill games, with the second in Seoul. The South and North Korean sports ministers will discuss whether to continue the unification soccer matches during the second game in Seoul on Oct. 23.

The North Korean delegation, led by Kim, will arrive in Seoul via Panmunjom on Oct. 21, he said.

Premier To Urge Mutual Recognition With North

OW1310141290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1351 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 KYODO—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said Saturday he will urge North Korea to accept mutual recognition and mutual respect in his meeting next week in Pyongyang with North Korean Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk. He and Yon will meet October 16-19 in Pyongyang in a follow-up to their first meeting ever September 4-7 in Seoul.

Kang told reporters that he will also focus on ending the tragedy of families divided by the 38th parallel and other practical steps of cooperation that can be accomplished before Korean reunification. He also indicated that he hopes to arrange a summit between South Korean President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song, saying a summit is an effective way of solving important problems.

Kang said he hopes the talks in Pyongyang will lead to specific agreements to set up direct telephone contacts between high-ranking military officers and to tone down the war of words between Seoul and Pyongyang, as both sides had called for in the first round of prime ministerial talks in Seoul. Since those talks, South Korea has set up diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union, and North Korea has moved toward rapprochement with Japan. Kang said he wants to see how Pyongyang will respond to the changing world situation.

Premier To Meet Kim Il-song

SK1210123090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1213 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun will be leaving for Pyongyang Oct. 16 for the second inter-Korean premiers' talks in Pyongyang.

Liaison officials from South and North Korea agreed on Friday on the itinerary for the prime ministers' meeting. Kang, chief of the southern delegation, will be delivering a verbal message from President No Tae-u when he meets North Korean leader Kim Il-song on Oct. 18, officials said.

The prime minister and his entourage will go to Pyongyang via the truce village of Panmunjom on the morning of Oct. 16 and will return on Oct. 19, also through the border. They are to stay at Paekhwawon, a guest house in the Pyongyang suburbs and adjacent to Kim Il-song's residence.

The schedule, drawn up at a working-level meeting Friday afternoon at the truce village, lines up two rounds of talks on Oct. 17 and 18 at the People's Palace of Culture in the North Korean capital. The first talks will be open to the press while the second will be closed, officials said. The second round will deal specifically with inter-Korean exchanges and troop reduction measures, they said.

Major agendas include installation of Seoul-Pyongyang joint economic and military cooperation committees and direct telephone links between military officials of the two sides. The delegates will also focus on producing agreements on halting political slandering and nonaggression declaration.

Northern officials are expected to bring up issues on joint entry into the United Nations under a single seat and demands for release of those imprisoned in the South for making unauthorized trip to Pyongyang.

Kang's trip marks second inter-Korean prime ministers' contact following North Korean delegation's visit to Seoul early September for the highest government-level meeting since the national division 45 years ago. North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk had met with President No during the historic South-North encounter.

The Seoul delegation will be greeted at Panmunjom by North Korean delegation members excepting Yon. They will first go to Kaesong and proceed to the capital via train. Yon will be hosting a dinner on Oct. 16 at the People's Palace of Culture.

President Heads Strategy Session for Talks

SK1210033790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u chaired a high-level meeting on Friday to prepare for the second round of inter-Korean prime minsters' talks in Pyongyang next week. A presidential aide said No was briefed by Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun on the prospects for the talks and reviewed the South's stand on key issues to be discussed.

The meeting was attended by key southern delegates, including National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol. No and the delegates shared the view that the South could show some flexibility on hotly contested issues if the North made it clear it had abandoned its policy to communize the South, he said.

Issues the North says should be resolved to improve Seoul-Pyongyang ties include suspension of the annual "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. military exercise, U.N. admission and the release of those jailed for visiting the North without government permission.

They also reviewed the government's position on rapid moves to improve ties by Pyongyang and Tokyo, according to the aide. No is expected to have another meeting with the delegates to discuss strategy for the second round of talks Monday, a day before they leave for Pyongyang, the aide said.

No Appears Firm on Issues

SK1510051290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0448 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct 15 (OANA-YONHAP)—The prime ministers of South and North Korea meet in Pyongyang Tuesday to discuss political and military confrontation, exchange and cooperation.

The talks are expected to focus on proposals made in their first encounter, in Seoul on Sept. 4-7, and probe for signs of a change in attitude toward each other.

Seoul and Pyongyang are at odds over key issues—Korea's membership in the United Nations, the release of South Koreans jailed for visiting the North and suspension of the "Team Spirit" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise—making it uncertain if there will be any substantial agreement.

In connection with the high-level talks, President No Tae-u hinted Monday that the South may stick to its long-held position on major issues.

"The goal of South-North Korean dialogue is to articulate views and insistence and make a compromise, but we should distinguish between issues on which we can concede and matters of principle that we should firmly uphold," the president told the southern delegates. "We should handle the unification issue with generosity and flexibility, but on principles we should make our position clear."

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, heading a seven-member delegation and accompanied by 33 officials and 50 journalists, will cross the military demarcation line in the truce village of Panmunjom and enter the North Tuesday morning. In Pyongyang, he will be greeted by Prime Minister Yon Hyong-muk at Paekhwawon guest house, where the South Koreans will stay until Oct. 19. Kang is the highest ranking South Korean Government official to visit North Korea for official talks since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945. Kang will meet privately with President Kim Il-song after the southern delegates meet with him Thursday, a government official said.

Their meeting attracts special attention as Kang is expected to give Kim a personal letter from President No Tae-u that may contain important proposals on reunification of Korea and renew a call for a summit meeting.

The premiers will hold their first round of talks Wednesday in the People's Cultural Palace, and the second round Thursday behind closed doors. The southern delegation will attend dinners hosted by Yon, by the mayor of Pyongyang and by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. All protocol and procedures for the talks are the same as those of the talks in Seoul.

Kang will seek to sign an eight-point agreement on improving inter-Korean relations and unifying the Korean peninsula, the official said. He presented the draft agreement in the Seoul talks in September but made little progress in his discussions with Yon. Kang's draft calls for mutual recognition of and respect for each other's system until unification is realized, renunciation of mutual slandering and peaceful solution through dialogue and negotiation of disputes or differences, renunciation of any attempts to destroy or overthrow each other's government and joint efforts to realize various exchanges and cooperation, opening each other's society and restoring bonds of kinship.

As concrete steps toward improving ties, Kang is expected to call for reunions of dispersed families, direct trade between South and North, free access to the other side's radio and television programs, newspapers and other publications, establishment of permanent representatives in Seoul and Pyongyang, and forming joint military and economic cooperation committees, according to the official.

The North is expected to renew its demands on the Team Spirit military drill and membership in the United Nations, which the North set as tasks to be solved for smooth talks with the South. Unless the North shows a little flexibility, the talks are unlikely to make any progress as the South has left no room for concessions even though it said it was willing to be flexible in response to sincerity, analysts say.

Southern officials have said they would positively consider reviewing the North Korean demands in exchange for a clear statement that the North has abandoned its policy of communizing the South and recognizes the reality that two Koreas exist on the Korean peninsula.

Considering Pyongyang's move to improve ties with Japan and the rapidly changing situation in Northeast Asia, including the opening of full diplomatic ties between Seoul and Moscow, the North may be flexible and the premiers' talks could lead to agreements on hotly contested inter-Korean issues, the analysts say.

The Southern delegation includes Unification Minister hong Song-chol, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Chong Ho-kun, the assistant to the president on diplomacy and national security, Kim Chong-hui, and the head of the Foreign Ministry's Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, Yim Tong-won. The delegates are scheduled to return to Seoul via the border village Friday.

Rapid Progress Unlikely

SK1310014690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] The South Korean delegation to the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks hopes for substantial negotiations on pending issues between the two halves of the peninsula but do not expect rapid progress in the second round of meetings in Pyongyang next week, given no "genuine" change in North Korean policies.

Yim Tong-won, 57, new spokesman of the seven-man delegation, is trying to cool down high expectations of the Pyongyang session in some parts of society and foresaw that full-fledged discussions could be possible from the third gathering.

"The Pyongyang meeting is actually in reply to the first sitting in Seoul. It may be quite ceremonial. We have to determine this time what we should do henceforth to make the next sessions more substantial and serious. One proposal is the formation of small working groups on each issue," he told The Korea Times.

The Pyongyang meeting is to be held about one and a half months after the inaugural meeting in Seoul during which both parties reviewed the other side's proposals and ideas and presented their own positions fully.

"We acknowledge it is really hard to solve all the problems overnight but we will continue dialog with the North Korean delegates to help them understand our proposals well. It is of great value to exchange opinions frankly and make common efforts to find compromises. We expect gradual progress by means of these endeavors."

Yim, chancellor of the Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security [IFANS], a think tank of the Foreign Ministry, ruled out the possibility of southern concessions or sudden, new proposals for a dramatic breakthrough.

"It is the North that has to change. We will convince the North of this point. We will present our principled message to the North in a clear-cut way so as to help the North give up any illusions about remaining rigidly adherent to the old strategy to communize the South by the so-called united-front revolution.

"The North is drumming up a reunification campaign internally and moving toward rapprochment with some Western countries. These moves seem to have been designed to rescue its economy from further aggravation and alleviate growing complaints among people for the survival of its regime, not in a genuine shift of policy," he viewed.

In this context, the IFANS head maintained, there would be no reason for the delay of Seoul's application for UN membership if the North proved in the Pyongyang talk still reluctant to join the world body and not "consistently" inflexible in its attitude toward the South.

"If and when we get the UN seat, the North will have no option but to follow in our step. By doing so, we can bring forth a breakthrough in the long stalemate and advance the reunion of the nation. Otherwise, we will be dragged along by North Korean initiatives.

"Our UN seat, if attained, will awaken the North Koreans from dreams encouraged by the one-Choson propaganda defining the North as the only legitimate government and thus deeming the South as the target of liberation," stated Yim, top negotiator in the South-North dialogue on the UN issue, a production of the Seoul meeting.

As to the appeasement between North Korea and Japan, he explained that the greatest driving force could be Pyongyang's dire need for yen.

"The strong wind of reform in its old allies in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has forced the North to open its doors outward. But yen, to be provided in the form of compensation for Japan's occupation of the peninsula, might be the most effective decoy for the North's speedy reconciliation."

Anyway, he forecast, the developments will evolve into cross recognition of the South and the North by the big four powers, a Seoul-proposed formula which the north has so far strongly opposed.

"Drastic change is expected in the Northeast Asian region with South Korea's setup of diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union and emerging thaw with China, and North Korea's rapport with Japan and probable detente with the United States. It will lead to alteration of the political landscape on this divided peninsula, the last legacy of the cold war.

"There is no opportunity, without danger. And we have to cope with the changing situation with all wisdom. The North's openness and leadership change may result in political and social confusion," he warned.

Yim also chairman of the newly-organized Presidential Commission on Arms Control, went on to stress the need for mutual respect and mutual recognition of each other as a crucial means to building up political confidence prior to military confidence which should precede arms control negotiations.

"The North should abandon its reunification strategy based on revolution' before it talks with us about arms control and it recognizes our government in a political peace mechanism. Then both sides should chart out military confidence-building measures and later implement troop cuts and disarmament."

Maj. Gen. Yim, retired, served as ambassador to Nigeria and then Australia before becoming head of the research body.

Seoul Likely To Apply for UN Entry This Year

SK1510014690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0132 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—If North Korea does not back down from its call for a single U.N. membership for Seoul and Pyongyang in the second round of inter-Korean premiers talks, which open on Tuesday, South Korea is most likely to apply for unilateral admission this fall on the basis of the overwhelming support for its position.

"As many as 71 U.N. member countries came out in support of our bid for simultaneous yet separate membership for South and North Korea, while none expressed support for Pyongyang's stance that the two Koreas should share a single U.N. seat. Under these circumstances, we don't think China will veto our bid," a South Korean official said Monday.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun and the six other delegates to the four-day high-level political, military talks in Pyongyang will ask the North to accept separate U.N. membership, but if the North continues to decline, the South will have no other option but to apply alone during the on-going session of the U.N. General Assembly. "Consultations are under way between the South Korean Observer Mission to the United Nations and such friendly countries as the United States, Britain, France, Canada and Japan in separate and joint meetings concerning Seoul's plan and the ways of dissuading China from exercising its veto," the anonymous official said. He said the South Korean U.N. Mission had asked the Chinese U.N. Mission not to veto Seoul's application.

"China has not yet clarified its stance on our request, but it is not likely to veto our bid if we think of the international atmosphere. China makes much of being spokesman for the Third World. It is more or less pressured (to normalize ties with South Korea) now that the Soviet Union and South Korea have established diplomatic ties," he said.

A record 71 nations explicitly supported Seoul's proposal for simultaneous yet separate admission of the two halves of Korea during the key-note speech session at the on-going 45th U.N. General Assembly in New York.

He said China might abstain when the security council votes on the South Korean application, if one is submitted. "Another possibility is that China would persuade North Korea to submit an application too, thus realizing simultaneous U.N. entry by the two Koreas," he said.

South Korea needs the approval of two-thirds, or nine, of the 15 nations that make up the security council, including all five permanent members, before its application can be submitted to the general assembly. An application is approved if more than half of the 159 member nations vote on it and more than two-thirds of the votes are in favor. "We believe at least 11 members of the security council and 140 general members would vote to us," he said.

New Anti-Kim Il-song Front Criticizes Japan

SK1510133990 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 90 p 2

[Report by correspondent Kang Chon-sok from Tokyo]

[Text] On 13 October, the "United Front To Topple the Kim Il-song Dictatorship," formed by former high-ranking officials of the pro-North Korean residents league in Japan (Chochongnyon), announced: "To justify the realization of cross-recognition, Japan is planning to give compensation and economic assistance to North Korea. This means that Japan is supporting the collapsing Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il system so that it once again can actively obstruct Korea's reunification."

During today's founding party in Tokyo, Mr. Ha Su-to, chairman of the United Front, claimed: "For Japan to volunteer to give economic assistance to the Kim Il-song dynasty at a time when the Soviet Union, which was a guardian of the Kim Il-song and son dynasty, decided to maintain friendly relations with North Korea by making a distinction between the Kim Il-song and son dynasty and the North Korean people is to maintain the North's system so that it can obstruct reunification. This is an act of betraying and deceiving the Korean people."

North Demands Apology for Air Incursion

SK1210083490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0812 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—North Korea has demanded an apology for the intrusion into its air space by an alleged "enemy airplane" last month, charging that it was on a spying mission and calling for the legal prosecution of those responsible. The charges came in the 458th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] convened on Friday to deal with the flying over North Korean territory on Sept. 28 of a South Korean airplane.

North Korea's senior delegate, Maj. Gen. Choe Ui-ung called the incident "a grave aerial espionage." Admitting that his side's forces fired warning rounds to the airplane, Choe said that the aircraft fled to the South "when it encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire."

Acknowledging that a South Korean aircraft flew 8-10 kilometers into North Korea, the U.N. command responded that the aircraft was an unarmed civilian crop duster that become lost and strayed into North Korean airspace for a few minutes.

UNC senior member, U.S. Navy Rear Adm. Larry G. Vogt, told the North Koreans that their firing on an obviously unarmed civilian aircraft was "a serious overreaction" and that the incident bears no further discussion. The UNC side said it has tightened an air alarm system to prevent a recurrence.

Seoul-Pyongyang Air Route To Be Discussed

SK1510010190 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 14 October that for the first time since division, North and South Korea will hold aviation talks 22-26 October in Montreal, Canada, where they will discuss opening a new air route between Tokyo and Beijing that passes through Seoul and Pyongyang and opening a regular direct air route between North and South Korea.

A high-ranking government official revealed, "A special general meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] will be held beginning 22 October in Montreal." He added: "North and South Korean delegates participating in this general meeting will hold a separate meeting through the mediation of ICAO to discuss laying a direct line between Seoul and Pyongyang so information on aviation can be exchanged. They will also discuss opening a direct air route between Seoul and Pyongyang."

ICAO Chairman Asado Kotaite [as transliterated] proposed the Tokyo-Seoul-Pyongyang-Beijing air route. He had revealed that Japan, China, North and South Korea on 28 September reached an agreement on opening this air route, and that these four countries soon will sign that memorandum.

In opening a new air route between Tokyo and Beijing, it is essential Tokyo and Beijing notify Seoul and Pyongyang in advance when they will be passing through their mutual flight information region (FIR), and that a direct line will be laid to guarantee safe air service.

A government official said, "It is highly possible for North and South Korea to reach agreement at once on laying a direct line." He also said: "Along with the laying of a direct line, the government is expected to propose steps such as further developing the new air route, which currently is allowed to pass only through the territorial airspace of Seoul and Pyongyang, so flights from Tokyo can reach Beijing via Seoul and Pyongyang. Ways to link this route with a regular direct route between Seoul and Pyongyang also are expected to be proposed."

The new air route is 1,385 miles long, and the flight takes three hours and 25 minutes. This new air route reduces the time by about one hour compared with the current Tokyo-Beijing air route (1,647 miles), which currently detours toward the south of Cheju.

DPRK Ambassador to PRC Interviewed

SK1410004390 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 5 Oct 90 p 3

[Interview with Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to PRC, on 2 October at the Beijing Hotel]

[Text] At 1000 on 2 October, Chu Chang-chun, DPRK ambassador to PRC, met with reporters of the HANGYORE SINMUN on the 15th floor of the annex of the Beijing Hotel and agreed to hold this interview. He said he hoped the press of the North and South will work to achieve the reunification of the fatherland.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] What are the prospects for North-South sports talks?

[Chu] I am very happy that an agreement was reached to resume "North-South sports talks" after it was suspended in Beijing. I believe that in the future a "single team" will be formed. We must participate in the 41st World Ping Pong Championships and the 25th Olympic Games as a "single team."

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Is North Korea willing to extensively accept South Korea's demand of "carrying out exchanges first," prior to North Korea's claim of "resolving political and military issues?"

[Chu] There was disagreement with regard to this issue. However, since there is no way to prevent the recurrence of war without resolving the political and military issues, our position is that while resolving these issues, exchanges must also be carried out at the same time.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] What is your position on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and the USSR?

[Chu] ... [as published]

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Please tell me about North Korea's position on the rapid development in ROK-China relations.

[Chu] My view is that the effort by the South Korean side basically is toward legitimizing two Koreas internationally. The Chinese Government explained to the government of the republic that the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and China is not possible.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Socialist countries in the East European bloc are changing greatly. What is your view on this?

[Chu] The policy changes of those countries are their internal problems. Our basic position is that other country's experiences are only to be referred to in accordance with our situation and the preference of our people.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Can you explain to us the continued contacts with the United States here in Beijing?

[Chu] We have been holding contacts with councillor-level diplomats. We want to hold higher authoritative-level contacts but the United States has stubbornly closed its doors.

Important agendas are to discuss political and military issues such as changing the Armistice Agreement to a peace agreement.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Are you unearthing the remains of U.S. soldiers that were buried in the North during the Korean War?

[Chu] Yes, we are working to unearth them. Our humanitarian policy is to hand them over to the United States as soon as we unearth them.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] The United States is demanding that North Korea sign the nuclear safeguards accord.

[Chu] Demanding that we sign the nuclear safeguards accord when U.S. nuclear weapons exist in South Korea is a preposterous claim. We have no intention of producing or bringing in nuclear weapons.

[HANGYORE SINMUN] Analyzing the recent joint declaration by the Workers Party of Korea and Japan's Liberal Democratic and Socialist Parties, it appears that North Korea has retreated in its "policy of one Korea," which it has assumed until now.

[Chu] It seems that many people are thinking like that. This is especially true for Japan. However, there is no change in our basic policy. We welcome Japan's change because it has been following the United States in its policy toward Korea during the past 45 years. I believe it is important for Japan to carry out in the future what was agreed upon in the joint declaration.

Financial Policy Talks in U.S. Previewed

SK1310012690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Oct 90 p 10

[By staff reporter Yi Chang-sop]

[Excerpt] U.S. Treasury officials will be put in a dilemma when they meet their Korean counterparts for the second Seoul-Washington financial policy talks later this month.

Washington will demand that Korea tear down what it believes to be barriers and restrictions on American banks. But Korean policy makers are likely to make clear that Seoul will phase away privileges granted to the foreign banks here, analysts here said.

Foreign bankers in Korea approach the bilateral dialogue with hope and anxiety. Expatriate bankers hope the meeting will be a forum to eliminate restrictions the overseas banks encounter in Korea. On the other hand, they hope that the existing privileges they enjoy will remain intact.

A Korean Finance Ministry official downplayed the meaning of the forth-coming talks, saying that the meeting is "an occasion for the two countries to exchange opinions on financial policies." He and central bankers said that the meeting is a working-level dialogue, adding that there will be no agreement. They believe the United States will pressure Korea into opening wider its financial market.

The Korean authorities are worried over the possible damage to pro-American sentiments in Korea as the media is highlighting the U.S. pressure.

Even government officials privately say that the U.S. is "challenging the sovereign rights of the Korean financial authorities" just to get a bigger piece of the pie. Such an attitude will not be of long-term help to the American banks in Korea, they complained. They believe that the United States appears to be "too hasty in pushing for new demands" at a time when Korea is preparing for the deregulation and liberalization of its financial markets in keeping with the multilateral agreement under the Uruguay Round initiative.

They acknowledge that foreign banks face certain restrictions. But they said that the foreign banks have no reason to be so noisy in highlighting their "minor demands." Foreign banks in Korea enjoy 2.5-3 times the profitability of local banks. This high profitability alone suggests that equal treatment will not necessarily boost their profitability further, they added. If Korea eliminates all restrictions and privileges, the foreign banks will see the erosion of their profitability, they noted.

A Finance Ministry official said that "the Korean delegates will help U.S. Treasury officials better understand unique aspect and culture of Korean financial markets." He added that the U.S. treasury Department sometimes misunderstands Korea's unique banking policies and practices as "restrictions and barriers."

Although the government officials deny there will be an agreement in the meeting, Korea may be forced to accommodate part of the U.S. demands. For example, trust licenses may be freely issued to foreign banks as a result of it. Foreign banks may also be permitted to expand local currency funding sources. Citibank in Korea was recently allowed to install automatic teller machines (ATMs) at its branches. But to the extent that the U.S. demands are accommodated Seoul will eliminate a corresponding portion of the privileges foreign banks in Korea enjoy, analysts said. [passage omitted]

Seoul, Moscow To Hold Economic Talks

SK1210015090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Economic officials from the Soviet Union and South Korea will meet in Seoul Oct. 15-18 to discuss conclusion of an investment protection agreement, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

In their first ministerial talks in Moscow in August, the two nations agreed to hold meetings on conclusion of six agreements, including the investment protection pact.

Yi Yong-song, assistant finance minister for planning and management, will lead the Korean team, and Vsevolod Sitnin [spelling as received], deputy finance minister, will head the Soviet mission.

The investment agreement will guarantee impartial treatment of each other's private companies and remittance of profits. Currently, Korea has investment pacts with 21 nations and the Soviet Union with 10, the ministry said.

The Soviets are to arrive Friday afternoon for the talks.

Establishment of Trade Offices With PRC Noted

OW1310063590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0556 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 KYODO—China and South Korea will agree on October 18 or 19 on the establishment of trade offices in each other's capital, Seoul eveninger DONG-A ILBO reported Saturday.

Zheng Hongye, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Yi Son-ki, president of the (South) Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA) will sign a memorandum on the agreement in Beijing, the paper said.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in Beijing late last week, Zheng said China and South Korea will open the trade offices as early as mid-October and that the offices will have consulate functions. DONG-A ILBO said there still are differences between China and South Korea over technicalities involving the form of consular duties the trade offices will undertake.

Seoul, Hanoi To Begin Normalization Talks

SK1210005690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Negotiations between South Korea and Vietnam on normalizing relations are likely to start soon, and a review is under way to set up ties with Hanoi by next spring, a Korean Government official said Friday. "Vietnam strongly wants early normalization of ties with us," the official said.

A recent agreement between China and Vietnam to restore diplomatic ties will help enhance relations between Seoul and Hanoi, he said. "Possibilities are growing for early settlement of the Cambodian dispute after the Sino-Vietnamese agreement, which will undoubtedly contribute to normalizing relations between the United States and Vietnam in the near future," said the official, who asked that he not be named.

He said the government had been prudent in its approach toward Vietnam in support of U.S. sanctions against the Southeast Asian nation in relation to the Cambodian dispute.

Signs of improving U.S.-Vietnam ties have appeared on both sides. The Vietnamese Government is taking a positive attitude on settlement of the Cambodian dispute and repatriating the remains of U.S. soldiers killed in the Vietnam war. In America, calls are mounting, particularly in economic circles, for the normalization of ties with Vietnam, he said. "After reviewing the recent political and diplomatic developments in Indochina, we have come to the conclusion that we can normalize ties with Vietnam and other countries in the region by next spring.

"China and Vietnam are said to have agreed to restore diplomatic relations during the 11th Asian Games, in

Beijing, when Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, visited the Chinese capital. The Phnom Penh Government of Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen and the Khmer Rouge may be pressured by Vietnam and China, respectively, for an early settlement of the long-drawn-out conflict," the official said.

Noting that trade between Korea and Vietnam has reached nearly a billion U.S. dollars, he said the two countries may exchange trade offices before establishing diplomatic relations.

DLP Undertakes 'Partial Post Reshuffle'

SK1210061290 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0600 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] The Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] has undertaken a partial post reshuffle today. The DLP respectively appointed First Minister of State Kim Yun-hwan as floor leader and lawmaker Choe Kak-kyu as chairman of the Policy Committee. Floor Leader Kim Tong-yong was designated as first minister of state.

No Changes Party Posts To Appease Opposition

SK1210094090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0853 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u replaced the ruling party's chief policy-maker and gave two officials new positions on Friday, hoping to break out of the political deadlock that prompted opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to launch a hunger protest.

First State Minister for Political Affairs Kim Yun-whan swapped jobs with Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), DLP spokesman Pak Hui-tae announced. No named Choe Kak-kyu, secretary-general of Kim Chong-pil's now-defunct opposition party, chief policy-maker. He succeeds Kim Yong-hwan. Kim Yong-hwan was apparently dropped to refresh the atmosphere in the DLP and pave the way for normalizing dialogue with Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) to stave off an acrimonious political confrontation.

Spokesman Pak said the changes in the party lineup could create a new atmosphere and restore negotiations with the PPD. No and DLP Co-Chairmen Kim Yong-sam, Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun met to discuss the new DLP lineup before the announcement.

A day earlier, Kim Yong-sam made a surprise visit to the PPD leader to seek ways to normalize politics. The PPD has called for the replacement of key DLP officials, especially floor leader Kim Tong-yong, a close associate of Kim Yong-sam, saying changes are needed to create a new atmosphere for dialogue.

Replacing top officials and holding them responsible for the crisis is seen as a measure of the ruling party's sincerity and determination to resolve the dispute with the opposition. The political crisis first became possible when all opposition lawmakers submitted their resignations from the National Assembly to protest the DLP's unilateral passage of controversial bills in July and was heightened by Kim Tae-chung's hunger strike.

The ruling party is now expected to seek official negotiations with the PPD to normalize politics, showing some flexibility on controversial issues such as introducing a parliamentary cabinet system and local autonomy, possibly making a breakthrough in the political stalemate. The PPD leader began his hunger protest on Monday in an attempt to force the ruling party to accept his four demands and vowed to continue it until his demands are met. Among the demands, Kim puts priority on local autonomy and the parliamentary cabinet system, issues on which the ruling party has so far shown striking differences with the opposition.

The new floor leader, Kim, 58, was born in North Kyongsang Province and was President No's high school classmate. He served as presidential secretary-general under President Chon Tu-hwan and was the first floor leader of the DLP. He is a three-term lawmaker.

Pak Chun-pyong, 57, kept on as secretary-general, graduated from the Korea Military Academy and Seoul National University and was commander of the Defense Security Command on retiring from the Army. The retired four-star general was secretary-general of No's former ruling party.

Kim Tong-yong, 54, new state minister for political affairs, was born in Kochang, South Kyongsang Province, and is the right-hand man of Kim Yong-sam. He served as floor leader and secretary-general of Kim's now-defunct opposition party.

Choe, 57, new chief policy-maker, is a close associate of Kim Chong-pil and served as commerce and industry minister under President Pak Chong-hui. Choe, born in Kangnung, Kangwon Province, was secretary-general of Kim Chong-pil's now-defunct opposition party.

Seoul Braces for Antigovernment Rally

SK1310034290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—Some streets of Seoul are feared to be disrupted Saturday afternoon, when a mammoth anti-government rally is held at Boramae Park, western Seoul, though rally organizers say it will be peaceful.

Organized jointly by the two opposition parties and seven dissident umbrella groups to protest the surveillance of civilians by the military, the rally's sponsors are predicting over half a million people will turn out. Police expect a turnout of 150,000 to 200,000 party members and dissidents.

The high point is to be testimony by Pvt. Yun Sok-yang, a deserter from the Defense Security Command, on the surveillance. Yun, wanted by authorities, is in hiding.

Yun caused a sensation by disclosing the names of 1,300 political leaders, journalists and dissidents under daily surveillance.

Emotions at the rally, the police fear, will surge out of control as those on the list will attend with their surveillance numbers on their clothes. The rally is meant not only to protest the illegal spying but also to oust "the military government." Another possible flashpoint will be the appearance of charismatic opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, head of opposition Party for Peace and Democracy and a victim of surveillance. Kim, a stem-winding speaker on the fifth day of a hunger strike to protest the military spying, will go to the park in an ambulance to "comfort" the crowd.

After the rally, the National Student Representatives Council and National Alliance of Democratic Movements plan to stage street demonstrations all over the capital.

To keep the rally peaceful, the organizers will station over 1,000 guards to maintain order and have banned unapproved slogans to prevent any turmoil in the crowd. Older ralliers prefer to shout "Kim Tae-chung" over any other slogan, while most of the students do not. In keeping with the law on rallies, the organizers informed the police of their plan for the rally on Wednesday.

To break up unauthorized demonstrations, 100 companies of 14,000 riot police have been stationed around the rally site, in downtown Seoul and at other favorite sites of protest and at important public organizations and facilities. In an effort to prevent illegal demonstrations, the police requested in a letter to PPD Secretary General Sin Sun-pom on Friday that the party use restraint in making on-the-street announcements and distributing pamphlets to the public, and to retrieve weapons.

Meanwhile, 3,700 students from Seoul's 13 universities held resolution rallies Friday on their campuses to drum up full attendance at the protest rally Saturday. After the rallies, students at some universities mounted violent demonstrations in front of their schools, hurling firebombs and stones at tear-gas firing police. At Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Yun Sok-nyo, 41, a sister of the deserter, urged students to help her brother safely return to school and resume his studies.

'Hundreds of Thousands' Hold Antigovernment Rally

SK1310092490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0821 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—Hundreds of thousands of people packed an anti-government rally at Boramae Park, western Seoul, on Saturday afternoon, demanding that President No Tae-u apologize for the surveillance of civilians by the military.

Speakers from nine parties and dissident umbrella groups urged the government to halt the illegal surveillance by the Defense Security Command [DSC] and to disband the command and the Agency for National Security and Planning. Attending the rally were Yi Ki-taek, head of the opposition Democratic Party, Yi U-chae, head of the mass party, Song Kap-sok, chairman of the dissidents' national alliance, the Rev. Mun Cheong-hyon of the catholic priests association for justice and the Rev. Pak Hyong-kyu. Kim Tae-chung, the paramount opposition leader now heading the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], failed to turn up at the rally. He was represented by party deputy president Choe Yong-kun. Kim, who was on the fifth day of a hunger protest, was persuaded by his close aides not to attend the rally for reasons of his health.

Yi Ki-taek, the first speaker, said, "We gathered here to make a last verdict on the despotic military rule of the No Tae-u government, which has turned the whole nation into a prison without bars, taking the whole people for political offenders." He said an opposition coalition was the only way to oust the government, and called on the crowd "to rise up against the No government with the spirit witnessed in June 1987."

The Rev. Mun said, "The surveillance is proof that the unrightful power makes the whole people a scapegoat for maintaining their throne by pitting brother against brother with lies and fabrications. The National Security Law, an instrument to sustain power, must be abolished and all prisoners of conscience freed."

Yi U-chae of the mass party, said, "The DSC surveillance is not just an illegal act but a breach of national discipline and the No government, disguised in the skin of civil government, should step down immediately."

Pvt. Yun Sok-yang, a deserter from DSC who revealed to the outside world the list of civilians under DSC surveillance, was praised by the Rev. Pak as "a soldier of courage." The dissident leader said, "Pvt. Yun put all Korean nationals on the road to democratization and defended the soldiers' honor and spirit."

PPD Vice President Choe urged President No to apologize for the military surveillance and to shut down the military intelligence arm, which he said was "degraded into a government advertising agency."

He asked No, "How many people are under surveillance? Is the surveillance a preparation for a coup or a preparatory operation for fabricating a political scandal and when will the truth of illegal, brutal behaviour be revealed?"

He also demanded an inquiry into the deaths of 35 people, most of them students and union activists. He also called on No to fulfill his earlier pledge to enact local autonomy.

Speaking at the rally, Yun Sok-ye, a sister of the Army deserter, called on the people to make concerted effort to help her brother, who is still at large, to maintain normal life "without feeling any intimidation."

'Some 50,000' Protest Military Surveillance

OW1310143190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1406 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 13 KYODO—Some 50,000 people rallied in Seoul on Saturday to protest the military surveillance of 1,300 politicians, journalists, and church leaders, demanding an apology by President No Tae-u and the dismantling of the Defense Security Command. After the rally, several thousand students clashed with riot police.

Among the participants in the rally at Poramae Park in western Seoul were hundreds of the politicians, dissidents, religious leaders, and labor activists who were kept under illegal surveillance by the Defense Security Command.

Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung, who has been staging a hunger strike since Monday to back his demand for government reforms, did not attend the rally because he is too dehydrated, his aides said. Kim, head of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), was among those spied upon by military intelligence.

At the rally, Choe Yong-kun, vice president of the PPD, called on No to apologize for the surveillance and to carry out his pledge to hold local government elections.

Song Kap-sok, leader of the Chondaehyop (National Council of Student Representatives), slipped past police seeking his arrest and addressed the rally, calling for unity among the people to overthrow the government.

Last week, Yun Sok-yang, a 24-year-old army private who deserted from the Defense Security Command, disclosed massive spying on civilians by the unit.

In an apparent attempt to ease public outrage, No on Monday fired his defense minister and the powerful head of military intelligence.

Opposition Decides To Hospitalize Kim Tae-chung

SK1510081390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0801 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Lawmakers of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) resolved Monday to launch a hunger strike to support PPD President Kim Tae-chung, who is on the eighth day of a fast, but disagreed sharply on when to begin.

In an emergency meeting, key PPD members also decided to put their rapidly weakening 67-year-old leader in hospital against his will. Kim began his hunger strike on Oct. 8 and demanded that the ruling camp accept four conditions, including fully implementing local autonomy and declaring that it will not try to introduce a cabinet system of government. Kim's health has deteriorated and he needs medical treatment, it has been reported.

The lawmakers bickered over the timing—immediate, on Tuesday after a ruling party caucus or Wednesday. Of the 20 who spoke at the caucus, 13 demanded an immediate hunger strike and seven counseled a prudent attitude. The party has 69 legislators, excluding Kim. The caucus left the decision to a six-men panel led by party adviser Mun Tong-hwan.

Kim Tae-chung Hospitalized in Seoul

SK1510103490 Seoul YONHAP in English 1011 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, leader of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), was hospitalized at a Seoul medical center Monday afternoon at the "earnest" persuasion of physicians and his party lawmakers. Kim was taken to Shinchon Severance Hospital of Yonsei Medical Center from the PPD headquarter building where he had staged a hunger protest over the past week.

Before leaving the party building, Kim hinted at his determination to continue his hunger protest, saying, "I will fight to the last until our demands are met by the ruling camp." Kim has suffered since Saturday a severe weight loss of 4.3 kilograms along with deteriorated physical strength which could not sustain him to walk three to four meters. PPD officials and lawmakers have repeatedly advised him to be hospitalized, one of Kim's aides said.

Kim, a center figure of the nation's opposition camp, went on a fasting on Oct. 8, pressing the ruling camp to accept four political demands, which, among others, include full implementation of local autonomy and an open pledge not to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system.

* Industries Adopt Special Management Systems

902C0309 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 9 Aug 90 p 17

[Article by reporter Yun Tok-no]

[Text] With the onset of the competitive technological era, industries are in a heated race for securing the high-tech research and development [R&D] manpower they need.

At the same time, an increasing number of enterprises are adopting a separate personnel management system to ensure the effective use of the highly qualified researchers they have secured, for maximum gains in the R&D areas. This trend is drawing public attention.

The Samsung Consolidated Institute of Technology and Daewoo Heavy Industries have already adopted a special personnel system for research jobs, effective this year.

The Institute of Industrial Science and Technology of Pohang Iron and Steel Company and the Korea Electric Power Company also have their personnel management systems that treat research jobs separately. Besides them, a significant number of firms are showing interest in adopting a special personnel management system for technological jobs, signalling an expanded use of such systems in business communities in the future.

Research jobs have heretofore been placed under the same personnel management as other general clerical jobs and administrative jobs, making their effective management difficult. The expanding adoption of special management systems, they say, reflects this difficulty..

In other words, although R&D manpower is different from general clerical and administrative staffers in terms of job description, the difference is ignored under the conventional personnel management system. Consequently, researchers would be required to spend more time on administrative details as they get promoted. This has been a source of grievances on the part of R&D employees. At the same time, it has created difficulty in the management's efforts to put them to effective use.

In a study it published early this year, entitled "Survey and Research: Status of and Difficulties in Technological Development Management in Enterprises," the Korea Industrial Technology Development Association cited management of research manpower as one of the factors hindering technological developments.

According to the study, of a variety of factors responsible for the difficulties being experienced in technological developments, the organizational weakness of research programs accounts for 21 percent and the shortage of competent and advanced manpower 19.1 percent, indicating that flaws in research manpower management take up high percentages.

Meanwhile, from the standpoint of researchers themselves, 20.8 percent of them list a lack of autonomy in matters concerning their research activity and other duties as causing the difficulties being experienced in technological developments. At the same time, as many as 16.3 percent voiced grievances about personnel administration including pay and promotion. The figures indicate that the restructuring of management systems for R&D workers is the order of the day.

It is under these circumstances that the said enterprises adopted their special personnel management systems for research jobs. Their future developments will likely suggest the direction of the management of R&D manpower and, as such, will be noteworthy.

In the case of the Samsung Consolidated Institute of Technology, it established the position of research specialist to allow the researcher to be exclusively devoted to R&D work.

The institute divided personnel management into two separate categories—the administrative category including the manager of the institute and the head of each section, and the research specialist category exclusively devoted to R&D work.

As a result, the institute this year announced the promotion of two research staff members to a grade equivalent to director. The system enables researchers to fully devote their time to their research work without being bothered by administrative details.

Daewoo Heavy Industries also began operating its research institute separately from other parts of the company, in terms of organization and management, also effective this year.

First of all, it reorganized the institute on the basis of the themes of individual projects to ensure coordination and flexibility.

Under the new system, while the manager and department chiefs of the institute are assigned to administrative duties, each team leader and the researchers under him can now fully devote their time to R&D work.

At the same time, in its career administration, the company plans to treat research staffers separately from the company's standard classification, creating employee files focusing on individual research records.

The Institute of Industrial Science and Technology also runs two systems separately—the research staff system, which is exclusively for research work, and the research administration system.

The research staff system consists of honorary research staff members, senior research staff members and the research staff members. Staff members are provided with opportunities for research of their own.

Meanwhile, the Korea Electric Power Company also has a separate personnel management system for its R&D staffers which provides treatment equivalent to that for upper-level posts in terms of salary to allow them to fully devote their time to the assigned research work.

An official of the personnel department of Daewoo Heavy Industries, commenting on the evolving special system, said that "as the demand for R&D manpower increases, it has become necessary to set up an appropriate personnel management system to meet it." "While the special R&D manpower management system is still in its introductory stage," he noted, "it should be consolidated as an established system in the future through an in-depth study."

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Brunei

Lee Kuan Yew Arrives for Three-Day Visit

BK1010123090 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The prime minister is now in Brunei after a three day state visit to Sarawak. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew will be in Brunei for three days at the invitation of Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. He was received at the airport by Brunei's Finance Minister Prince Jefri Bolkiah and other cabinet ministers. Mr. Lee will be attending a private dinner hosted by Sultan Bolkiah at the Istana Nurul Iman. The prime minister's visit highlights the warm and close ties between Singapore and Brunei.

Earlier Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew visited Sibu, an industrial port, and chamber of commerce in Sarawak. [passage omitted]

Has Audience With Sultan Bolkiah

BK1110132390 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister, who is now on an official visit to Brunei, has had an audience with Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah. Present were the trade and industry minister, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, and the minister of state for finance and foreign affairs, Brigadier General George Yeo. Also there was Brunei's foreign minister, Prince Jefri Bolkiah. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew visited the Brunei Defense Ministry [words indistinct]. He also reviewed a guard of honor mounted by the 1st regiment of the Royal Brunei Armed Forces. This morning, Mr. Lee visited [words indistinct] and vegetable farm projects. The prime minister returns home tomorrow.

Malaysia

Envoy Hails UN Resolution on Jerusalem Killings

BK1310152490 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Malaysia welcomes a unanimous condemnation by the UN Security Council of the Tel Aviv regime for the killing of 21 Palestinians in Jerusalem last week. Datuk Razali Ismail, Malaysian permanent representative to the United Nations, described as historic the action by the United States as a strong supporter of the Tel Aviv regime in supporting for the first time the decision of the 15-member Security Council to condemn Tel Aviv's brutal killings last Monday. He said the Tel Aviv regime should now be responsible for its action. Datuk Razali said this in his speech before the Security Council passed Resolution 672/1990 regarding the condemnation.

The council unanimously condemned the killing of 21 Palestinians by security forces of the Tel Aviv regime during a riot in Jerusalem. He also asked the UN secretary general to make a report by the end of this month on a probe and recommendations made by a task force sent to the Tel Aviv regime to investigate the killings and ensure the safety of the Palestinians.

Lee Kuan Yew Welcomed to Sarawak for Visit

BK0910005290 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] The prime minister and Mrs. Lee Kuan Yew are in Sarawak for a three-day official visit. They were given a traditional welcome at the Kuching International Airport. The visit is at the invitation of the Sarawak chief minister, Datuk Patinggi Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud. In the Singapore delegation are the senior minister of state for national development and home affairs, Dr. Lee Boon Yang; the minister of state for foreign affairs and national development, Mr. Peter Sung; and senior officials. This evening, Mr. Lee will call on the chief minister at the State Legislative Assembly building.

Comments on Economic Ties

BK0910085090 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Sarawak Chief Minister Tan Sri Haji Abdul Taib Mahmud and visiting Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew have agreed that closer economic ties will benefit both sides. Tan Sri Haji Taib said at a state banquet for Mr. Lee that tourism is the most obvious opportunity for achieving such link. He said trade will increase once the cooperative framework has been worked out.

Ends Visit

BK1110092990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore Prime Minister Mr. Lee Kuan Yew has expressed the hope that his visit to Sarawak will enhance economic cooperation between Singapore and the state. Speaking to newsmen in Sibu at the end of his three-day official visit, he said more trade and investment [words indistinct] from the island republic. Mr. Lee said he was impressed with the enormous development taking place in Sarawak.

Nomination for Election Candidates Under Way

BK1110064190 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0342 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct 11 (OANA-BERNAMA)—A total of 180 nomination centres opened Thursday [11 October] morning for candidates to file their papers in the Malaysian general election. Polling will be held on Oct 20 and 21.

Over 7.95 million people, including 543,612 in Sabah and 703,061 in Sarawak, are eligible to vote to choose 180 representatives to the Dewan Rakyat (the House of Representatives.) The voters in the peninsula will also choose candidates for 351 seats in 11 State Legislative Assemblies. The state assemblies in the East Malaysian states of Sabah and Sarawak in Borneo Island hold elections at later dates.

Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed is defending his seat in the Kubang Pasu constituency in the northwestern Kedah state, while his deputy Ghafar Baba is contesting in Jasin constituency in the southwestern Malacca state.

The election is the eighth since independence 33 years ago.

Oppostion Coalition Issues Election Manifesto

BK1310093490 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0858 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Oct. 13 (BERNAMA)—The five-party opposition alliance Gagasan Rakyat (People's Might) Saturday [13 October] launched a joint election manifesto highlighting the changes they will make if they come to power in the Malaysian general election in Oct. 20 and 21. The manifesto with the theme, "Save Malaysia," was launched by Semangat 46 (Spirit of 46) President Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah.

Tengku Razaleigh's Semangat 46, which is a breakaway faction of Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed's United Malays National Organisation (UMNO), has also formed another pact with three other Muslim-based parties called Angkatan Perpaduan Ummah [Muslim Solidarity Movement]. The two alliances have made electoral arrangements to minimise contests against each other. The manifesto promises, among other things, just economic policies for all, a more dynamic, sustainable and balanced development, and genuine national unity based on justice for all.

Present were Democratic Action Party Chairman Dr. Chen Man Hin and its secretary general, Lim Kit Siang, Parti Rakyat Malaysia (People's Party of Malaysia) President Syed Husin Ali, All Malaysian Indian Progressive Front President M.G. Pandithan, and Malaysian Solidarity Party Secretary General Yeoh Poh San.

The manifesto promises to wipe out abuse of power, ensure press freedom and independence of the judiciary, eradicate poverty by the year 2000, scrap rubber export duty, raise padi [paddy] subsidy from M [Malaysian] $15 (U.S. $1: M $2.7) to M $20 per pikul [a unit of weight equivalent to about 133 lbs], and cut the various deductions imposed on settlers in agricultural land developments.

It proposes to introduce a guaranteed minimum wage and ensure the right of workers to unionise, increase the civil service allowance by M $60 for all categories, reform the public sector, increase maternity leave and ensure equal opportunities for the advancement of women, scrap road tolls and road tax, and provide better education for all. The Gagasan also promises to pay a monthly "social appreciation" allowance of M $100 to those over 55 and to uphold a nonaligned foreign policy.

Dr. Mahathir's 11-member ruling National Front coalition in its manifesto released Friday promised continued peace, stability, and prosperity for Malaysians.

A total of 1,168 candidates filed their nomination papers to contest in the eighth general election since independence in 1957. Of this, 412 are vying for the 178 parliamentary seats while a total of 756 candidates are vying for the 351 seats in 11 state assemblies in peninsular Malaysia. The ruling National Front, which won two parliamentary seats when candidates (?presented) nomination papers on Thursday, is contesting in all the parliamentary seats while the opposition has fielded 232 candidates. The bulk of the contests in parliamentary and state seats are straight fights between the National Front and the opposition alliances.

Observer Views Creation of Opposition Alliances

BK1410084890 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Oct 90 p 17

[By Ismalil Kassim]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—The formation of the Gagasan Rakyat (People's Might) linking five opposition parties, but excluding three Malay-based ones, is a double-edged sword. In one stroke, it underlines both the unity and disunity of the disparate opposition in their effrots to overthrow the ruling National Front.

What it means basically is that there will be two anti-Front groups, both led by the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] breakaway faction called the Spirit of '46. One group unites the Spirit of '46 with the non-Malay based parties to fight the west coast states. The other is an Islamic alliance to contest the Malay-dominated states of Kelantan, Kedah, Perlis, and Terengganu.

The Gagasan includes the Democratic Action Party (DAP), Partai Rakyat Malaysia [People's Party of Malaysia], All Malaysia Indian Progressive Front (AMIPF), and the still unregistered Malaysian Solidarity Party. The Angkatan [Islamic Solidarity Movement] includes Parti Islam (PAS), Mamim [Muslim Party], and Berjasa (Malaysian Islamic Council Front].

To some extent, the arrangement testifies to the ingenuity of Spirit of '46 leader Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah who could get eight different parties to work with his party on a minimal platform of seeking changes in the Malaysian political landscape.

With the Spirit of '46 as the link, both sides will have some sort of electoral understanding and champion several core issues such as strengthening democracy, judicial independence and social justice for the lower-income groups.

Sources in the opposition camp said that there would be straight fights for the majority of the 132 parliamentary and 351 state seats in Peninsular Malaysia. They said that there would be some three-cornered fights involving the Front, DAP, and PAS with the blessings of the top party leadership. According to them, the rationale was to split the Front's vote, especially in areas where PAS members could not be made to support the DAP and vice versa because of the incompatibility of their ideologies.

Another 48 parliamentary seats are at stake in Sabah and Sarawak where the fight would be confined to local based parties which at the moment are in the Front.

Unlike the 11-party Front which will issue a common manifesto and fight under a common symbol, the grand opposition alliance is like rojak (salad). The components from both Angkatan and Gagasan will be using their respective party's symsbol except the AMIPF, whose candidates will come either under the DAP or '46 banner. They will also have two manifestoes, one to be issued by Gagasan for all the opposition parties except PAS, which will release its own.

According to Tengku Razaleigh, PAS has agreed to the basic principles of Gagasan's programme, with its basic theme of Saving Malaysia from the Front.

With regard to the PAS manifesto, there is still an unresolved controversy over whether the term Islamic state will be used. At first, its information chief, Haji Subky Latif, said that it will not be mentioned, but he later denied it. Other top party leaders have not yet clarified the situation.

It underlines the dilemma of PAS, which wants to retain its hard-core supporters, while at the same time trying to broaden its appeal to more liberal Muslims and even to the non-Muslim voters. The same dilemma faces the opposition, which wants to get together on an anti-National Front platform, but is unable to do so because the DAP and PAS do not want to have any dealings with each other on ideological grounds.

To what extent all this will affect the ability of the DAP to muster Chinese votes for its allies in Gagasan remains to be seen. No one can also tell now whether the Spirit of '46 can deliver its Malay supporters the the DAP. In short, the newly formed opposition alliance is untested despite the confidence of its leaders that they could significantly erode the ground from under the Front.

About 500 Dissidents Rejoin UMNO in Terengganu

BK1410130890 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpt] In Terengganu, about 500 members of the Marang Branch of the Spirit of 46 have returned to the folds of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO]. A ceremony to this effect was held at the residence of Chief Minister Tan Sri Wan Mokhtar Ahmad who is concurrently chairman of the state's UMNO Liaison Committee. [passage omitted]

Mahathir: Observers To Ensure Fair Elections

BK1310070290 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0629 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Kuching (East Malaysia), Oct 13 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said the Malaysian Government's invitation to the Commonwealth observer group to see the conduct of the 1990 general election is to prove that the exercise is done freely and fairly.

More than 7.9 million voters will go to the polls on October 20 and 21 to choose candidates for 178 seats in the Dewan Rakyat (lower house of Parliament) and 351 seats in 11 state assemblies. Mahathir's ruling national front coalition has already won two parliamentary seats uncontested on nomination day on October 11.

The prime minister said he was aware that the local election commission was displeased with the group's presence as this indirectly implied that the commission lacked credibility. Dr. Mahathir said he appreciated the commission's feelings but the invitation to the group was politically motivated. The election commission had in fact independently handled seven general elections efficiently and no one had complained against it.

Those dissatisfied with its handling of a general election could petition against the commission in court, said the prime minister at a press conference in this capital of the Sarawak state in Borneo island at the end of his one-day visit here as part of a nationwide election campaign.

Mahathir Delivers Campaign Speech in Sabah

BK1310082990 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] In Kota Kinabalu, the prime minister said it is important for the people of Sabah to set aside misunderstanding among them to ensure a victory for the Barisan Nasional [National Front] in the state. He was speaking at a business gathering at the Town Council padang [square]. He also urged the USNO [United Sabah National Organization] and PBS [Sabah United Party] supporters to vote for Barisan Nasional candidates irrespective of whether the candidate is from their party or otherwise. Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir stressed that no independent candidate will be accepted into the Barisan Nasional even if he wins in the general elections.

Mahathir To Discuss Sabah, Sarawak After Polls

BK1410033790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0315 GMT 14 Oct 90

[By Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, Oct 14 (AFP)—Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, facing a tough reelection battle, has pledged to open talks on economic and political demands by Malaysia's two Borneo states, political sources here said. However, the talks with officials from Sabah and Sarawak will not be held until after the October 20-21 polls, the sources said.

"The message is clear. He wants us to deliver all the parliamentary seats up for grabs (in Sabah and Sarawak) before he will talk about oil royalties and other matters," a senior Sabah state official, who asked not to be identified, said.

Almost eight million Malaysians are eligible to vote in the October polls to elect 180 members to the Dewan Rakyat, the lower house of parliament.

The 20 who will be elected from Sabah and 27 from Sarawak, the two east Malaysian states on Borneo Island, doubt Dr. Mahathir's ability to retain a two-thirds majority in the house and with it the right to amend the Constitution at will, analysts said.

All six major political parties, two in Sabah and four in Sarawak, are members of Dr. Mahathir's 11-party National Front of mostly ethnically-based parties. But local feuding between them threatens to undercut support for the federal coalition at a time when Dr. Mahathir is being seriously challenged on the mainland by a grand alliance of opposition parties, led by his former trade minister, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah. Mr. Razaleigh, 53, has welded together two opposition pacts which have agreed to field common candidates, forcing straight fights in a majority of the constituencies in Peninsular Malaysia.

Dr. Mahathir, on a nationwide pre-election campaign swing, told newsmen here Saturday that he would not discuss pledges made by Sabah's Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan in July.

Any discussion on the pledges which included a promise to renegotiate the terms under which Sabah, then called British North Borneo, joined the Malaysia Federation in 1963, might be construed as political bribery on his part, Dr. Mahathir said. "We don't plan to buy votes," he said.

But PBS [Parti Bersatu Sabah] officials said Dr. Mahathir made clear his willingness to negotiate after the polls in remarks made at an earlier election rally. "If on October 21, the National Front wins and we form the federal government, cooperation between the state and federal governments will continue. At that time we can discuss all requests," Dr. Mahathir had said.

Some analysts said the prime minister's remarks were an attempt to placate the PBS top leaders. Some PBS leaders privately argue that the party's continued support for Dr. Mahathir, in the event that he obtains a slim majority, should be conditional upon his willingness to negotiate on state demands, the analysts said.

Mr. Kitingan has so far failed to get Dr. Mahathir to open talks on his demands, which include a request for an increase in the five per cent royalty his government gets for crude oil produced in the state, and for greater Sabah representation in the federal Cabinet and civil service.

In statements made here Saturday, Dr. Mahathir attacked the opposition DAP [the Chinese-led Democratic Action Party], a member of Mr. Razaleigh's coalition contesting the polls here, saying the opposition party could do little to help Sabahans because it had no relationship with the National Front. Analysts said Dr. Mahathir's remarks were a warning to the PBS and other parties that they risked moving to the opposition benches if they broke ranks to back Mr. Razaleigh at this stage, in return for pledges of concessions should the former trade minister win power.

Mr. Razaleigh on Saturday released a manifesto pledging, among other things, to forge greater unity "by restoring rights and privileges, promised arrangements including oil royalties" in what analysts said was an obvious reference to Sabah and Sarawak's demand for a larger slice of oil revenues.

Mr. Razaleigh also pledged tougher action against illegal immigrants to ensure Malaysians were not deprived of jobs. Between 500,000 and 700,000 immigrants, mostly Filipinos and Indonesians, have flooded Sabah and Dr. Mahathir acknowledged Saturday that a federal task force overseeing their deportation could do more.

Mahathir Rules Out Independence Candidates

BK1410073490 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir says no independence candidates will be accepted to enter UMNO [United Malays National Organization] or any other component parties of Barisan Nasional if he wins in the coming general election.

Speaking to more than 1,000 people at a gathering in Labuan [island north of Sabah; formerly part of the state of Sabah, now federally-administered territory], the prime minister said the government would give priority to the problem [word indistinct] by Barisan Nasional candidates. He explained the admission of independence candidate Abdul Muluk bin Awang Damit from Labuan into UMNO is the first and the last. He said he was accepted because the Labuan UMNO has just been built. The prime minister stressed the need for representatives of the people to establish close rapport with the Federal Government to ensure that all development programs are carried out smoothly.

The prime minister also said the government is monitoring [word indistinct] to make Labuan a cash region. He is confident that the island would be able to attract some foreign investors which will benefit the local population, such as more job opportunities. In this respect, Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir said the government will impose certain restrictions to prevent outsiders from being employed, thus depriving the local people of the opportunity.

Singapore

Supplies to Jordan, Evacuations Planned

BK1510062790 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0502 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—The Governments of Singapore and Brunei Darussalam have decided to jointly send two Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) C-130 aircraft to Amman, Jordan, with medical and relief supplies.

On the return trip, the two RSAF C-130s will be used to evacuate Sri Lankan nationals still stranded in the refugee camp in Amman, the Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement Monday. The relief exercise, beginning Monday, was in reponse to latest appeals in respect of human suffering and plight of foreign nationals.

The statement said the United Nations, the International Organisation for Migration and the Jordanian authorities recently expressed concern that international attention on the problem was flagging and they renewed their appeals for more international assistance to tackle the problem.

Industry Minister Urges Foreign Investments

BK1210010990 Hong Kong AFP in English 2132 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Singapore, Oct 11 (AFP)—The oil-rich Sultanate of Brunei is committed to restructuring its oil-based economy and is seeking investment and long-term partnerships based on mutual benefit, a minister said Thursday.

Abdul Rahman Taib, minister of industry and primary resources, said his government would "welcome foreign direct investments from which we can derive mutual benefits" and said the private sector "will play the ultimate role" in the country's economic development.

Mr. Abdul Rahman said Brunei, under the 5th national development plan launched in 1986, was working on developing its non-oil industries. He also noted the increasing economic cooperative links among member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

"It is in this light that Brunei Darussalam will embark on the next phase of development," Mr. Abdul Rahman told some 130 participants attending the one-day conference on the opportunities from the diversification of the Brunei economy. "We are optimistic that there will be greater liberalization of world trade and for our part, we shall endeavor to continue to provide and improve the environment for investment with emphasis for mutual economic benefits," he said.

Singapore Radio Notes Goh Chok Tong Succession

BK1510124590 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] The first deputy prime minister, Mr. Goh Chok Tong, has announced that he will take over as prime minister on the 28th of next month. Speaking to reporters before leaving for Beijing, Mr. Goh said he will retain the defense portfolio. Mr. Goh said it is an important portfolio and has decided to hold it himself because everybody is so stressed. He will be assisted by a second defense minister and the minister of state for defense.

Mr. Goh said it is not wise for Brigadier Lee Hsien Loong to hold the post since he has a lot of work as deputy prime minister and trade and industry minister. He said this is part of work [words indistinct]. Mr. Goh also announced that the acting health minister, Mr. Yeo Cheow Tong, will be made a full cabinet minister. Dr. Aline Wong who chairs the government parliamentary committee on health will be made minister of state for health. Mr. Goh said this should contribute in refining health policy, practising them, and helping to [words indistinct] them to the public.

The swearing-in ceremony is to be held at the City Hall chambers. Mr. Goh said the place is chosen because of its political significance.

Cambodia

U.S. Placing 'Moral Pressure' on Dancers

BK1410135590 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 90

["Statement of the State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry"; dated 14 October—read by announcer]

[Text] The Voice of America radio on 13 October said the U.S. Department of State will interview all Cambodian dancers who are performing in the United States before they leave New York City to ascertain whether these dancers really want to return to their country. If there are people who do not want to return home, the U.S. Department of State will submit their cases to the Immigration and Naturalization Service to determine a solution.

The State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry would like to express regret for the U.S. Department of State's action. This act constitutes moral pressure on these dancers to force them to achieve the goal of the people applying the pressure. We would like to stress that these dancers, like other Cambodian people, are free to choose their domiciles without pressure from any foreign government. The State of Cambodia's Government certainly will not pressure or obstruct the desire and decision of these dancers. However, we regret this action of the U.S. Department of State, which is pressure to serve a political goal. With respect to human rights, this action is inappropriate. These dancers are already on American soil. Whatever their wishes, they will certainly be granted.

The State of Cambodia's Foreign Ministry hopes the U.S. Department of State will avoid all provocative activities that could affect the friendship between the Cambodian people and the American people.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 14 October 1990

SPK Reports UN Chief Urges 'Reconciliation'

BK1310055290 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0431 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK October 13—The general secretary of the United Nations has asked the Cambodians to reconcile, reports Radio Canada Internationale this morning.

Javier Perez de Cuellar has stressed that only such a reconciliation could bring about a global and definitive settlement of the civil war in this country.

The UN general secretary's report was made public Friday, 48 hours before the five permanent members of the UN Security Council are scheduled to meet to discuss the Cambodian issue next Monday and Tuesday.

Further on Hun Sen's 9 Oct News Conference

BK1310120390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Report on news conference held by Prime Minister Hun Sen in New Delhi on 9 October—portions recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] As you may have realized, the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem is now in its final phase. I come to India to make preparations to attend the Paris conference because details of the framework document of the five major powers will be worked out there.

There are reports the Khmer Rouge have surrounded Siem Reap. However, a few months or a year earlier, there were reports Phnom Penh was also surrounded. "I do not deny there is no fighting in Cambodia. Fighting is commonplace in a country at war. If there is no fighting, it would be a peaceful country, and there would be no need to worry about convening an international conference to find peace. Lately, we have noticed the Pol Pot group has been trying to apply pressure on the Paris conference through its military influence. This is why only a few days after the Jakarta agreement was signed, the Pol Pot group announced and then started offensive attacks while the document itself called for restraint, not military force."

"It is clear to us the Pol Pot group and its allies are trying to use military influence to thwart the success of the Paris conference. If the Paris conference is convened without a voluntary cease-fire, this situation will not be favorable for working out a final agreement. In such a situation, we have put forward a proposal to the five major powers, through the Soviet Union and France, calling on the UN Security Council or the five major powers to set the time for a voluntary cease-fire. After such a proposal has been accepted, the UN secretary general will ask all Cambodian parties whether they would agree to a cease-fire this way. The Indian Government has supported our position and pledged to convey this to the five major powers."

Concerning the Paris conference, "in my view, it can be held with or without Sihanouk. In Jakarta, a major agreement was reached leading to the end of the conflict without the presence of Sihanouk, who severely sabotaged the meeting. The Cambodian people have survived on nearly nothing for almost 12 years without Sihanouk and with Sihanouk's collaborating with Pol Pot to oppose the nation's rebirth."

Answering the question about Sihanouk's illness, "I think the world already knows Samdech Norodom Sihanouk very well."

Party Paper Hails Hun Sen's Visit to India

BK1410114390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "A New Step in the Development of the Cambodian-Indian Relations of Friendship"]

[Text] Full of pride, our people are very happy with the fine success of the recent working visit of Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Republic of India.

The visit to India by Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, has become a major political event outlining a new step in the development of the traditional long-standing relations of friendship between Cambodia and India and a real contribution to the search for a political solution to the conflict in Cambodia. His Excellency Vishwanath Pratap Singh accorded a warm welcome to Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his delegation. This welcome, combined with the results of the talks between the comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers with Indian leaders, particularly in the fields of trade, finance, and public health, and others, clearly attests to the development of the Cambodian-Indian relations of friendship. It also contributes to providing new possibilities for implementing plans to restore and develop the State of Cambodia's socioeconomic sector.

In their millenium-old histories, Cambodia and India have preserved fine relations of friendship in art, culture, and tradition. Starting from a determined stance to struggle against old and new colonialism, imperialism, and racial discrimination to gain independence, freedom, and happiness of the nation and people, the relations of friendship between Cambodia and India have been further strengthened.

After the 7 January 1979 liberation, the Republic of India was one of the countries with a different political and free economic regime to officially recognize the State of Cambodia and establish diplomatic relations with the State of Cambodia on 7 July 1980. Along with this, India has also unreservedly provided moral and material assistance to the Cambodian people's rebirth. In particular, India has played an active role in contributing to the search for a peaceful, just, and reasonable political solution based on respect for the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people and respect for the State of Cambodia's independence and sovereignty.

At every international forum and various meetings on the Cambodian problem, India has always expressed sympathy and support for the policy full of goodwill of the State of Cambodia. India has also shown the world its firm and unswerving stance with the Cambodian people's just struggle and has categorically opposed maneuvers and perfidious tricks leading to the resurgence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia. The fact India has given a cutting of a millenium-old pipal tree with a history linked to Buddha, revered by Buddhists, clearly affirms the Republic of India's support for the State of Cambodia's peace plan and support for the State of Cambodia, the only force capable of preventing the return of the genocidal regime in Cambodia, and the force defending the peace, national independence, Buddhism, and happy life of the Cambodian people.

At a time when our party, army, and people throughout the country are actively deploying efforts to be masters in every situation, the success of the visit of Hun Sen, comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Republic of India is certainly a major source of encouragement for our people. Our people express satisfaction with the new development in the Cambodian-Indian relations of friendship and would like to convey to the Indian Government and people sincere and loving sentiments and express gratitude for the support and assistance to our people's just struggle. We express the firm belief that, being loyal to the Nonaligned Movement's principles, India will continue to fulfill an appropriate role to contribute to the search for peace for Cambodia in accordance with the Cambodian people's hopes and real interests.

Phnom Penh on Chinese Tanks to Khmer Rouge

BK1310143690 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Is This the Goodwill of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge?"]

[Text] According to the Western propaganda machine, two months ago, the genocidal Pol Pot regime received 24 T-59 Chinese-made tanks; these tanks are currently deployed in the Anlung Veng area in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province and the Pailin area in Battambang Province. Is this evidence of the goodwill of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge in solving the Cambodian problem peacefully?

The current attitude of the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge is the opposite of Khieu Samphan's statement at the informal meeting in Jakarta on 9 and 10 September according to which peace in Cambodia is close at hand. People still remember that every year the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge receive aid consisting of weapons and ammunition from abroad worth about $100 million. This is why the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge are stubborn and try to find every means to hinder and destroy the negotiating arena working to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully.

Over the past more than two years, along with sending Khieu Samphan to disturb and hinder the process to find peace for the Cambodian people, the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge have been preparing the strategy of "rust eating away the iron" by forcing refugees in camps along the Cambodian-Thai border to bring weapons, ammunition, and other war materiel to hide in forested and hilly areas in the Angkor motherland to prepare for a protracted war.

According to reliable sources, the hidden weapons and ammunition would allow the genocidal Pol Pot regime to wage war without foreign aid for seven years with an army of between 20 and 70,000 men. We would like to ask this question: Can these tanks and war materiel bring peace to the Cambodian people? Everyone knows the Cambodian conflict cannot be solved militarily. In the past, the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge and their allies had firm hopes that, after Vietnamese volunteer troops are withdrawn from Cambodia on 26 September 1989, they would discard the State of Cambodia like a piece of paper. Even Samdech Sihanouk held this belief.

This is why they have tried to find every means to hinder the process to find a peaceful solution to serve their military ambitions. They realize if a solution leading to elections is found, they will be completely eliminated by the Cambodian people. However, after trying for a year, they realized even without Vietnamese troops, the State of Cambodia still stands firm. This is why Khieu Samphan pretended to agree to be part of the Supreme National Council to infiltrate and destroy this organ, symbol of Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and national unity, aimed at prolonging the war in Cambodia, if possible.

Full of anger with the genocidal Pol Pot regime, which massacred over 3 million of their relatives, the Cambodian people would like to solemnly declare that although they desire peace and want to quickly end the suffering in Cambodia, our people will not bow to the threat and brutality of the Pol Pot clique. The Cambodian people had successively chased out imperialists and colonialists equipped with countless tanks, artillery, aircraft, and warships. Thus, the 24 tanks and the war materiel supplied to the Pol Pot group by its backer cannot lessen the Cambodian people's patriotic conscience. This number of tanks and this amount of war materiel cannot intimidate the Cambodian people into forgetting the Pol Pot clique's crimes and accommodate or submit to this blood-stained clique.

The Cambodian people would like to appeal again to countries involved in the Cambodian conflict to abide by their promises to stop providing aid to the other side, particularly the Pol Pot Khmer Rouge, once Vietnamese volunteer troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. We greatly regret that at a time when the cold war has ended and the world is searching for peace for the State of Cambodia, these countries have instead made efforts to provide war materiel, equipment, and tanks to the Pol Pot group to oppose the State of Cambodia, which is the only side preventing the return of the genocidal regime. Where are ethics and justice? The world will clearly see who is siding with and encouraging the genocidal Pol Pot group to massacre the Cambodian people. World history will judge these people.

The Cambodian people would like to stress again to the world public that every political solution to the Cambodian problem should clearly address the concrete measures to be implemented to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The Cambodian people categorically oppose every attempt to bring back the genocidal regime to massacre the Cambodian people for the second time or to legitimize this devilish regime.

Phnom Penh 'Weekly Roundup' of Military Actions

BK1210082090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Oct 90

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Concerning the combat situation in the past week, the maneuvers and activities of the three enemy groups were similar to those in the week before. That is, they had continued shelling and attacking our villages and communes, launching guerrilla and spying activities, ambushing, planting mines, and robbing our people's property and food in the border and outlying remote areas in Kompong Thom, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Battambang, and Banteay Meanchey Provinces. They had also continued transporting arms, ammunition, and manpower into the interior of the country for carrying on their military adventure and launching perfidious psychological warfare in an attempt to continue their protracted war. However, although the three enemy groups had resorted to every means, they could not have avoided the effective assaults by our Armed Forces and people throughout the country who have always held aloft their vigilance and sense of responsibility for the tasks to defend the motherland and ensure the people's peaceful life.

Our Cambodian People's Armed Forces, including the regular, regional, militia, and combat police forces, actively launched activities against the enemy soldiers, inflicting successive defeats on them. In the past week, our Armed Forces launched activities to repulse the three enemy groups and put out of action 84 enemy soldiers, including 64 killed, two captured, and 18 others who surrendered. We also seized 19 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel; destroyed two weapons; burned down 27 hideouts of the enemy soldiers; and wounded some others.

VOK Cites Report on U.S. Humanitarian Aid

BK1410110890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] The U.S. Senate on Friday adopted a plan to provide $20 million of humanitarian and development aid to noncommunist Cambodian resistance movements and specified the Khmer Rouge cannot in any way benefit from this aid.

George Mitchell, Senate majority leader from the Democratic Party who proposed this plan, said the condition of this aid will prevent it from being used by any movement set up to cooperate or carry out military operations or serve any common strategy with the Khmer Rouge forces. Under a new plan adopted by the Senate, the U.S. Government will do all it can to control this program.

Officials of the Agency for International Development, one of the biggest U.S. organizations, will make on-the-spot visits to noncommunist places to assess the management of this aid. Mitchell said the United States will end its responsibility in checking this aid only when the aid gets to noncommunist Cambodian resistance movements. David Boren, chief of the Intelligence Committee, who is a Democratic senator, said Mitchell's proposal would allow the United States to support the UN peace plan to end the war in Cambodia.

VONADK Views Nguyen Co Thach's Statement

BK1510034690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "The Aggressor Hanoi Authorities and the Phnom Penh Party Have Launched Maneuvers To Hamper the Jakarta Agreement and the UN Security Council's Document So Vietnam Can Further Hide Its Aggressor Forces in Cambodia"]

[Text] Speaking before the UN General Assembly on 4 October, Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the aggressor Hanoi authorities, openly and arrogantly declared his opposition to the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the Jakarta agreement, and the UN Security Council resolution.

Earlier, the Phnom Penh party—installed at gunpoint by the aggressor Hanoi authorities—has, at the orders of the Vietnamese, also launched maneuvers against the Jakarta agreement and the UN Security Council document. The Phnom Penh party has created obstacles to bar the Supreme National Council [SNC] from being fully formed with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as its chairman.

What are the reasons for the aggressor Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh party to oppose the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta agreement? The causes are:

1. Vietnam still has a large number of forces hiding in Cambodia. There are Vietnamese forces in both the puppet army and puppet administration. They are real combat forces on battlefields and also administrative forces managing and executing all big and small affairs.
2. They oppose them to maintain the puppet regime. Vietnam has persisted in protecting and maintaining the puppet regime to use it as a smokescreen to cover up the presence of Vietnamese aggressor forces hiding in Cambodia. Through this puppet regime, Vietnam can further occupy Cambodia in line with its Indochinese Federation strategy.

As a matter of fact, the aggressor Hanoi authorities are, on the one hand, launching activities against the document of the UN Security Council's permanent members and the Jakarta agreement and, on the other, conducting their military activities on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia. They have kept sending fresh troops from Vietnam to all Cambodian battlefields, particularly those battlefields in the western part of Cambodia.

In August and September and the beginning of October, Vietnam sent a total of 8,000 fresh troops to Cambodia, particularly to the Battambang and Route 10 battlefields. Vietnam and the Hun Sen group have also intensified forcible recruitment of Cambodian people's sons to serve the puppet army and militia units in a most fascist manner.

The Cambodian nation and people are very angry with the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys. Even the Cambodian soldiers and administrators installed by Vietnam are very angry with them and oppose them. The international community, the United Nations, and peace- and independence-loving forces are also angry with them, oppose them, and will not let them do anything without permission.

Judging from the aggressor Hanoi authorities' aggressive and expansionist nature and the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin group's nation-selling nature, they certainly still have many tricks up their sleeve. The Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys know well that the implementation of the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta agreement will open the way for the United Nations and the UN Peacekeeping Force to supervise everything in Cambodia, including the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor forces. This is why they are so afraid of and have opposed these documents.

However, no matter how hard the aggressor Hanoi authorities and the Phnom Penh party try and whatever maneuvers they resort to, the Cambodian nation and people will not let them do anything without permission. Our Cambodian nation and people will always enhance their vigilance in face of the maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys.

The Cambodian nation and people pledge to resolutely defend the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta agreement and continue joining hands with the international community and the United Nations to force the Vietnamese aggressors and their lackeys to implement the UN Security Council document and the Jakarta agreement.

Hun Sen Said Emboldened by SRV Reinforcements

BK1310035790 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Hun Sen Is Openly and Insolently Against the Jakarta Agreement and the Framework Document of the Five Permanent Members of the UN Security Council"]

[Text] At a news conference held in New Delhi, India on 9 October, Phnom Penh leader Hun Sen distorted reality saying that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has created problems for the settlement of the Cambodian issue by demanding that the samdech be elected chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC]. Hun Sen also reiterated that his group could not allow the Party of Democratic Kampuchea to take part in the SNC.

Hun Sen's utterance was insolent and brutally against the Jakarta agreement signed by the four Cambodian parties on 10 September 1990 and the framework document forged by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC], which was endorsed by the entire UNSC on 20 September 1990.

Hun Sen's words clearly show that Vietnam and Phnom Penh do not want to reach a political solution to the Cambodian problem, achieve national reconciliation, and allow Cambodia to regain its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. Hun Sen needs Vietnam to continue its aggression and occupation of Cambodia forever in accordance with the SRV's Indochinese federation strategy.

Why did Hun Sen behave so insolently by looking down on Chairman Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and opposing the Jakarta agreement and the document of the five UNSC permanent members?

1. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have recently shipped many thousands of troops from Vietnam to various Cambodian battlefields, in particular to the Battambang-Route 10 battlefield.
2. Vietnamese divisional units stationed in Cambodia's key townships have ordered Vietnamese and Cambodian troops to achieve a forcible draft of at least 600-700 people in each district nationwide.

Activities carried out by the Vietnamese are aimed at launching military operations to retake liberated areas from the national resistance forces in the coming dry season while continuing diplomatic maneuvers to legalize the regime of the Vietnamese aggressors in Cambodia. This is to occupy Cambodia perpetually in keeping with Vietnam's Indochinese federation strategy. This is why Hun Sen was so insolent and so openly against the Jakarta agreement and the document mapped out by the five UNSC permanent members. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh will continue to object to the drive displayed by the international community, especially the efforts exerted by the five UNSC permanent members, and to nurture the ambition of swallowing Cambodia and incorporating it into Vietnam's Indochinese federation.

The Cambodian people and the the Cambodian National Resistance [CNR] headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk will absolutely not allow the Vietnamese aggressors and Hun Sen to infringe upon the Jakarta agreement and the document of the five UNSC permanent members. The Cambodian people and the CNR will join forces with the UNSC, particularly its five permanent members, to do whatever they can inside and outside the country to force the Vietnamese aggressors and Phnom Penh to implement scrupulously the Jakarta agreement and the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members. This is to restore peace, independence, and territorial integrity to Cambodia.

Soviet Technicians Reportedly Repairing Tanks

BK1210035490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] In the first week of October, a group of Soviet technicians, specialists on electronic equipment in Soviet-made tanks, traveled from Phnom Penh to repair electronic equipment in Soviet-made tanks. The Vietnamese and their puppets and lackeys are preparing these tanks for attacks on the Battambang-Route 10 battlefield.

People ask this question: Are not these activities of Soviet technicians in Cambodia destroying peace efforts in Cambodia and efforts to end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia in accordance with the Jakarta agreement and the document of the UN Security Council? People are following with interest the activities of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors who have been bringing fresh troops and war materiel to Cambodia and intensifying fascist activities to draft the Cambodian people to serve their military activities at the end of the 1990 rainy season and the beginning of the 1991 dry season. People will certainly not allow the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets and lackeys to gesticulate like mad people and destroy the Jakarta agreement and the document of the UN Security Council.

VONADK Carries 'Daily' Battlefield Report

BK1410021390 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Oct 90

["Daily Report From Various Battlefields"]

[Text] Kampot battlefield:

Kampot District: On 30 September our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet enemy troops in Damnak Chang-aeu twonship and the office building of Prey Thom Commune in Kampot District. After one hour of fighting, we killed two and wounded three enemy soldiers, destroyed a communal office building, two husking machines, a power saw, and some war materiel. We liberated the following four villages: Prey Thom, Damnak Chambak, Sbov, and O Krasa.

Kompong Trach District: On 27 September our national resistance forces attacked and liberated the two following Vietnamese-puppet villages: Mean Rit and Krang Leav in Ang Romeas Commune. We killed two and wounded three enemy soldiers, destroyed some war materiel, and seized an AK assault rifle and some war materiel.

Takeo battlefield:

Tramkak District: On 29 September our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet troops at Ta Um Dam, killing two enemy soldiers on the spot and wounding four others. We destroyed two AK's and some war materiel.

Moung-Pursat battlefield:

Krakor District: On 25 September our national resistance forces ambushed Vietnamese-puppet trucks at Kbal Damrei on Route 5. We burned two of the trucks and killed three and wounded five enemy soldiers.

Kompong Thom battlefield:

Kompong Svay District: On 30 September our national resistance forces attacked a Vietnamese-puppet battalion position in Balang village, Ward 1, Kompong Thom town. We killed seven and wounded 11 enemy soldiers. We destroyed an 82-mm mortar, two B-40 rocket launchers, five AK's, and some war materiel.

On 30 September our national resistance forces attacked, dismantled, and liberated the two following Vietnamese-puppet villages: Pralay and (Chachrung) in Sambo Commune. We freed eight local officials and seized three AK assault rifles.

Baray District: On 4 October our national resistance forces attacked Vietnamese-puppet troops in Boeng Khang Cheung village, killing one enemy soldier and wounding another.

Kompong Cham battlefield:

Chamka Leu District: On 27 September our national resistance forces ambushed a Vietnamese-puppet battalion in an area near Trapeang Russei village, killing three enemy soldiers and wounding another.

Kompong Siem District: On 2 October our national resistance forces cut off 1,000 meters of the Vietnamese-puppet track between Krak and Han Chey and between Krak and Prek Preah Ang by planting mines and setting up traps on it.

Prey Chhor District: On 29 September our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet troops at Phnum Kanh Cheh, O Don Ngea, O Chreay, Trapeang Russei Toch village and Prey Totung township. We killed 10 and wounded five enemy soldiers.

On 30 September our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet troops at Phnum Pot, killing 10 and wounding six enemy soldiers.

East Battambang town battlefield:

On 29-30 September our national resistance forces attacked and shelled the Vietnamese-puppet troops at (Kantoe) and Tuol Andet positions in Dong village. We killed three enemy soldiers and wounded three others.

North Battambang town battlefield:

On 30 September our national resistance forces attacked the Vietnamese-puppet troops in an area east of Khsaoy village. We killed two enemy soldiers and wounded another.

On 1 October our national resistance forces attacked the office building of Ta Pon Commune in Sangke District. We killed or wounded a number of enemy soldiers. We liberated the following five villages: Ta Pon Ti Muoy, Ta Pon Ti Pi, Bar Set, Samdech, and Prasat Sangke.

In sum, our Cambodian national resistance forces killed or wounded 142 Vietnamese-puppet soldiers; captured three genuine Vietnamese soldiers; attacked a township; dismantled two communal and four village administrative networks; destroyed two husking machines, a power saw, and two trucks; cut off 1,000 meters of track; and destroyed 18 guns and some ammunition and war materiel. We seized 15 firearms and some ammunition and war materiel, and we liberated nine villages and freed eight local officials.

Cites 1-2 Oct Actions

BK1410002790 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] On 1 and 2 October, the Vietnamese enemies and puppets marshalled 800 troops from Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham in a bid to retake liberated villages in Santuk and Kompong Svay Districts from us. However, after coming under our ambush and attack for two days, they were forced to beat a hasty retreat behind their lines.

We killed 12 and wounded 22 enemy soldiers and captured three Vietnamese soldiers. We destroyed three B-40 rocket launchers, two light machine guns, and five AK's. We seized two B-40 rocket launchers, two light machine guns, and four AK assault rifles.

VONADK Says 600 SRV Troops Sent 8 Oct

BK1510004690 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] On 8 October, the aggressor Hanoi Vietnamese authorities sent 600 fresh Vietnamese troops from Vietnam wearing uniforms of the Phnom Penh puppet police to Cambodia through Route 7. After crossing the Mekong River, these troops were sent westward via Kompong Cham town to Kompong Thom Province.

Indonesia

Minister on Workers in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia

BK1310054690 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0411 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—Manpower Minister Kosmas Batubara said that 495 of around 700 Indonesian workers in Kuwait have already returned home. The process to return the Indonesian workers in Kuwait is still continuing, he said in a seminar on the Gulf crisis here on Thursday [11 October].

As one of the countries that supply workers to the Middle East, Indonesia is facing a problem in returning the workers especially from Kuwait because of the continuing crisis, he said. Indonesia is also facing a problem with around 130,000 workers in Saudi Arabia who mostly live in the southern and western parts of that country which are relatively safe, he added. About 15,000 Indonesian workers live in the eastern part near the border with Kuwait so that they are often worried about a possibility of war, he said.

Minister Kosmas Batubara said a lot of money was needed to return the workers. Citing an example he said Thailand needed 200 million baht for the return of around 60,000 workers.

The minister admitted that some workers had been sent home by their masters because their masters had to flee to safer areas in the western part of Saudi Arabia. These masters have promised to invite them back if the situation come to normal, he said. So far, there have been no signs that the Indonesian workers in Saudi Arabia wanted to go home, he said.

On the contrary, there are many workers who are wishing to go to the Middle East to show that they have resolution to work, he added. Regarding their salaries, Minister Kosmas Batubara said that they were always adjusted to developments.

Regarding the high cost for returning the workers, ministers from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in their meeting in Kuala Lumpur last September asked the director general of ILO [International Labor Office] to give an assistance.

As a challenger in the seminar, B.M. Diah, the editor in chief of the daily MERDEKA, said the impact of the Gulf crisis has been strongly felt by Indonesia especially with the return of its workers. According to him the government has to protect the workers by returning them at the government's expenses or their masters'. In case they want to stay to work in Saudi Arabia, their salary must be increased because of the threat of war, he said. He considered Saudi Arabia capable to increase the Indonesian workers' salary because that country has increased its oil production.

Indonesian male and female workers who work on a two-year contract in the informal sectors have so far received about 600 reals or around rupiah 240,000 a month.

Third Group of Evacuees From Gulf Departs

BK0910060090 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0354 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct. 9 (OANA-ANTARA)—Fourty-two Indonesians are scheduled to arrive at the Sukarno-Hatta Airport on Tuesday [9 October] in a third-batch evacuation of Indonesians stranded in Iraqi-occupied Kuwait and Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, the Foreign Ministry announced here Monday.

Comprising 28 female workers, five students and nine staffers at the Indonesian Embassy in Baghdad, the evacuees will take-off from the Jordanian capital Amman on October 7 aboard a Royal Jordanian jetliner, the ministry said. So far, Indonesia has evacuated 263 of its citizens from Iraq and Kuwait in the aftermath of the Iraq invasion of Kuwait on August 2, 1990.

The ministry has also ordered the Indonesian Embassy in Kuwait City to remain open to continue efforts to save other Indonesians still trapped in the tiny oil-rich country.

Suharto Urges Press 'Not To Be Afraid'

BK0810104190 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0944 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 8 (OANA-ANTARA)—President Suharto called on the national press not to be afraid to publish various news as long as it was still within the press regulations since, he said, no press publication permit would be revoked as far as no violations are committed. Information Minister Harmoko disclosed the president's remark here Monday [8 October] after he gave report to the president on results of a meeting of information ministers of the Nonaligned Movement member countries recently in Havana, Cuba. Harmoko said that in case a media violated the press regulations, the Ministry of Information would first send warnings. The government would also study considerations forwarded by the press council before the permit of the publisher of a press publication was revoked, he added. Permit would be revoked if the concerned media disseminated Marxism, Leninism, communism or matters related to sensitive ethnic groups, religion, race and inter-groups relations. The head of state was also quoted as saying that the press should be more mature in implementing the press regulations.

Laos

Spokesman, Peace Committee Condemn Israel

BK1410042490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] On 13 October 1990, the spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] issued a statement on a crime committed by Israel against the Palestinian people. The statement said:

On 8 and 9 October, the Israeli Administration deployed a large number of police and military forces to use firearms, helicopters, and poisonous gas to kill Palestinian people at the al-Haram al-Sharif Temple in Jerusalem, killing more than 30 of them and wounding nearly 1,000 others. The Israeli act constitutes an arrogant challenge to world opinion for this is not the first time such an act has been committed. It also constitutes a serious violation of the human rights and national rights of the Palestinian people. It is a challenge to peace and stability in the Middle East and the world.

The LPDR and the Lao people express their concern at and strongly condemn this act of the Israeli Administration. We demand Israel immediately cease such action and strictly respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The Lao people reiterate once again their support to the heroic and just struggle of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation. We believe under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian people will score a brilliant victory.

Earlier on 11 October, the Lao Committee for World Peace and Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations also issued another statement with the following content:

On 8 October, Israeli police used various weapons to annihilate and suppress Palestinian people, including women and children, at the al-Haram al-Sharif Temple in Jerusalem, resulting in 30 people being killed and more than 1,000 others wounded. The cruel act of the Israeli powerholders constitutes an outright violation of the national rights of the Palestinian people and sabotages the ongoing process to resolve the peace issue in the Middle East. It also constitutes a new challenege to peace-loving public opinion throughout the world.

Regarding this bloodshed, the Lao Committee for World Peace and Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations resolutely voices strong condemnation against the crime committed by the Zionist Israelis and demands they immediately cease such intimidation and oppression against the Palestinian people. The Lao peace movement would once again like to express its consistent solidarity with and support to the Palestinian people, who are heroically struggling under the leadership of the PLO against the Israeli occupation and to restore their fundamental national rights—that is, to set up an independent state of Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

Phoun Sipaseut Holds Talks With Thai Minister

BK1310124490 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, October 13 (KPL)—Lao Foreign Minister Mr. Phoun Sipaseut on October 11, held in Bangkok a meeting with his Thai counterpart, Mr. Subin Pinkhayan.

During the 1-hour meeting, the two foreign ministers highly valued friendly relations between Laos and Thailand being developed in positive manner. The sides agreed to increase the cooperation in economy, education, personnel training and apprenticeship, national defence and narcotic suppression.

The two ministers approved of convening a meeting of the Lao and Thai technical border subcommittee on November 6-7, 1990 with an aim to settle the dispute over the border area between Boten District of Lao Sayaboury Province and Chattrakan District of Thai Phitsanulok Province. The Thai foreign minister expressed his satisfaction over the discussion with his Lao counterpart.

Arrives Home 13 Oct

BK1410102490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] The delegation of the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, led by Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister, arrived back in Vientiane on the evening of 13 October after having attended the UN conference on the world's least developed countries in Paris, the world summit on children, and the 45th session of the UN General Assembly in New York.

On his way home, Phoun Sipaseut paid a working visit [to Thailand] on 11 and 12 October to meet with Thai Foreign Minister Subin Pinkhayan.

Welcoming the delegation at the Wattai Airport were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of economy, planning, and finance; deputy foreign ministers; and high-ranking cadres concerned. French Ambasasador Daniel Dupont, Thai Ambassador Nikhom Tantemsap, and Mrs.(Carol Long), UN Development Project represetnative to Laos, were also on hand at the airport to welcome Phoun Sipaseut and his entourage.

CPV Organizational Board Arrives for Visit

BK0610042790 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] On the morning of 4 October, the delegation of the Organizational Board of the CPV Central Committee led by Comrade Nguyen Van Kinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy head of the Organizational Board of the party Central Committee, arrived here for an official friendship visit to Laos to meet and exchange views with our Lao party cadres on party and cadre organizational work in the years to come.

Welcoming the delegation at Wattai airport were Comrade Bo-gneun Leviatmeuang, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the Organizational Board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and a number of cadres concerned. Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also on hand at the airport to welcome the delegation.

During its one-week stay in our country, in addition to exchanging experience on party and cadre organizational work with our side, the delegation will visit production bases and a number of historical ruins and sites.

Meets Khamtai Siphandon

BK1210104390 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Vientiane, Oct 12 (KPL)—General Khamtai Siphandon, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee [LPRP CC], minister of national defence, permanent member of the party central committee's Secretariat and of the Council of Ministers, received here on October 10 a delegation of the Organisation Board of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CPV CC] led by its deputy head Nguyen Van Kinh, member of the CPV CC.

The delegation informed General Khamtai Siphandon of the outcome of its working visit to Laos as well as its discussion with a host delegation of the Organisation Board of the LPRP CC. The Lao minister of national defence valued the one-week visit to Laos of the delegation as a contribution toward strengthening special solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam. The delegation left here here for home yesterday.

Border Memorandum Signed With SRV Province

BK0610042990 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] In September, the delegations of the border committees of Laos' Khammouane Province and the SRV's Quang Binh Province signed a memorandum at a meeting on the inspection of damaged border demarcation posts along the common border of the two provinces so new posts could be chosen to replace them in the near future. The memorandum was signed during a visit to

Quang Binh Province by the delegation of the border committee of Khammouane Province. Signing the memorandum, on the Lao side, were Khambon Thongsavat, head of the border committee of Khammouane Province, and, on the SRV side, Lieutenant Colonel (Pham Barat), deputy commander of the public security forces of Quang Binh Province.

In addition to exchanging views and reaching unanimity on the re-erection of the damaged border posts, the two sides also exchanged views on the situation along the common border, including measures on security maintenance and the prevention of activities by some opportunists in undermining the people's happiness and peace along the border area. They also discussed the issues of mutual visits and contacts between the people in the two provinces to establish order along the border area.

Economy To Grow at 5 Percent Annual Rate

BK0610045790 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Oct 90 p B2

[Text] Almost undisturbed by the tremendous changes taking place around the world, Laos is predicted to enjoy a steady economic growth averaging five percent annually with inflation sliding to only between 10 and 20 percent this year and the next. According to a report compiled by the research office of the diversified agro-industrial Charoen Pokphand Group, Vientiane's economy will continue to recover into the next year with agriculture, its main economic sector, likely to post a growth of between five and 5.5 percent.

The positive impact of the New Economic Mechanism, reform processes aimed at encouraging private involvement in businesses, tax restructuring and privatization of state enterprises has been felt throughout the whole economy. With a marked increased in private industrial investment, the monetary reserve is expected to grow by 29 percent next year.

In 1989, the industrial sector expanded briskly with new establishments in wood and agro-processing. Some 300 small-scale factories owned by businessmen and 295 others owned by the state cropped up as a result.

In the meantime, the government has privatized loss-making state firms, reducing the total number of state enterprises under the government supervision from 377 a year earlier to only 186.

The research department was optimistic that new economic austerity measures, including a tax reform undertaken by the Laotian Government, will succeed in curbing inflation from 60 percent in 1989 down to 10 and 20 percent in 1990 and 1991, respectively.

Export this year is expected to grow by 26 percent worth $0.07 billion, against surging imports valued at $0.26 billion, forcing the deficit to rise to $0.18 billion and $0.22 billion in 1990 and 1991.

The major export items are tea, coffee and sugar, while capital goods and consumer products are imports. The export of timber and logs had, until the end of 1988, generated substantial amount of foreign revenues until the government banned its export. Consequently, the total export dropped to only $57 million of which $12 million was through sales of electricity to neighbouring countries. The current account deficit will continue to swell, rising to $0.19 billion and $0.23 billion. Foreign debts will rise on the parallel to $1.1 and $1.3 billion in 1990 and 1991, respectively.

Last year, the agricultural sector grew by 3.5 percent, while the service sector shrank. Its growth rate dropped from 10 percent in 1988 to only six percent.

The ratio of investment and savings to GDP was high at 30 percent and 9.5 percent. Foreign investment poured into Laos in the past recent years. In 1989 alone, 75 foreign-operated projects were granted. Most of them are small-scale, engaged in agriculture, wood-processing, textile, mining and oil exploration.

Prices of consumer goods and services continued to increase.

Philippines

Ileto: Government Confident of U.S. Support

HK1210140190 Quezon City MALAYA in English 12 Oct 90 pl, 2

[By Chit Estella and Ellen Tordesillas]

[Excerpt] The government is confident the United States will not support any destabilization moves even if doing so means continued use of military bases, National Security Director Rafael Ileto said yesterday.

Ileto told a breakfast forum of Malacanang reporters that the government is aware of possible American intervention, as what happened in other countries, but there is as yet no evidence of U.S. participation in destabilization attempts in the Philippines.

"We are aware of possibilities. I think it is known all over the world that if national interest is the basis for their (U.S.) policies, naturally, whatever will benefit their country will be their policy," Ileto said. "If they think that the bases will support their own national interest, then naturally, they will do something to support that interest just like we will," he added.

Ileto said there may be a small segment in the U.S. that would opt to retain the bases "by all means." To counteract this, the Aquino government tries to maintain "the best of relationships" with the U.S. he said.

Ileto said the "track record" of the U.S. in the conduct of foreign affairs, including American intervention that resulted in a change of governments in El Salvador and Chile, shows "they are not saints. But we believe they are not going to do it here in the Philippines...because we've established a relationship that they never had with other countries and we are banking on this," he said.

Ileto said the Philippines is careful in preserving its strong ties with the U.S. "That's why even (in) the way we express our point of view, we are very careful that we don't antagonize. I think that is our basic guide—to maintain the best of the relationship," he said.

He cautioned against "saber-rattling" controversial issues such as the bases, saying, "We might say, remove the bases tomorrow or five years from now but in the process, we should not lose sight of the fact that we have four million Filipinos in the US...I mean, no country has that kind of a relationship even on a people-to-people basis."

"We cannot throw all of the investments we have just for a couple of bases. They are not asking for a permanent stay in the bases. They are just asking for 10 to 12 years, 15 years of additional stay," Ileto said. He said while the U.S. would have sought another 25 years if the Cold War had not thawed, this attitude has changed.

"The value of the bases militarily has gone down. We must not deceive ourselves that these bases are very critical to their existence. It's not that critical at this time," he said. Ileto admitted, however, that regional conflicts such as the Gulf crisis continue to keep the bases important.

[Passage omitted]

Bases Conversion Plan Requires U.S. 'Help'

HK1510102790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 October 90

[Text] The Philippines will still need help from the United States even if the military bases are removed from the country for the completion of the planned conversion and eventual commercialization of facilities left by the United States. This was disclosed by a foreign company consulted by the Philippine Government to aid the Philippine panel members due to meet with U.S. representatives during the next round of bases negotiations.

According to Swan Hunter Limited, a company based in Singapore, while the bases are being removed, commercial projects must begin simultaneously with help from the United States. They added that the Philippines must convince the United States to leave important items which may be used for repairing commercial ships at the Subic Naval Base drydocks so that the Philippines need not buy such items. Swan Hunter Limited further added that in order to speed up development after the U.S. departure, the Philippines must set up an efficient road and railway system from Zambales and Pampanga to Metro Manila which is the center of business.

Communists Blame U.S. for Country's Problems

HK1510102190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 October 90

[Text] The National Democratic Front [NDF] has proposed several solutions that aim to resolve the crisis facing the country which is slowly killing the poor people of the Philippines. The NDF announced that in order to solve the crisis facing the country, the U.S. military bases must be removed from the Philippines by means of stressing sovereignty. The NDF said that the foremost reason for the crisis is U.S. interference in political, economic, and cultural matters in the country.

In order to solve the economic problems the NDF is asking for the cessation of foreign debt payments for five years and to have a selective nonpayment on all debts incurred by the Philippines.

Aquino Plans To Hold 'Budget Summit' 24 Oct

BK1410103890 Hong Kong AFP in English 1023 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct 14 (AFP)—President Corazon Aquino said Sunday she would hold a "budget summit" with leaders of Congress next week to tackle the huge Philippine budget deficit.

"On October 24, we will hold a so-called budget summit. Our senators, congressmen, and we in the executive branch will discuss what we could do about the huge budget deficit," she said in a statement.

Manila has been trying to slow down the growth of the budget deficit, which hit 32 billion pesos (1.24 billion dollars) in mid-September, way above the 21 billion-peso (815 million dollar) deficit targetted for the whole of 1990.

A reform package including the phaseout of an oil price subsidy and new taxes was originally planned to shrink the deficit, but this has been derailed by the Gulf crisis, a killer earthquake that struck in July and congressional obstruction.

Mrs. Aquino earlier called for a 15 per cent cutback in government expenditures to shrink the deficit.

The Philippine budget for 1991 will total at least 260 billion pesos (10.1 billion dollars), about 100 billion pesos (3.88 billion dollars) of which will go to debt servicing, the budget department announced last week.

Officers To Be Investigated for Deserting Posts

BK1310130390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1259 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Manila, Oct 13 (AFP)—Military Chief General Renato de Villa has created a body to probe two officers who allegedly deserted their posts during a military mutiny in the southern Philippines last week, spokesmen said Saturday.

The three-man body will investigate Brigadier General Manuel Sol and Colonel Hercules Galon, the commanders of two camps in the southern island of Mindanao which were taken over without a fight by military mutineers last week.

Gen. de Villa previously said the two commanders would face an investigation and possible courts martial since they had left their camps, allowing the mutineers to take them over.

The mutiny was quashed after two days when its rightist leaders surrendered following the bombing of one of their occupied camps by government planes.

Ramos, De Villa Give Opinions on Anticoup Bill

HK1210040590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Oct 90 p 7

[By correspondent Joey Caburnida]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos yesterday said the anti-coup bill, though short of the military's proposal of meting death to coup plotters, could still effectively deter any future coup attempt. In a press conference, he said one of the bill's provisions, which bars persons charged with involvement in a coup from posting bail, was an effective coup deterrent.

In a separate interview, the armed forces chief, Gen. Renato de Villa, said the bill was a good deterrent against military rebels but it "cannot stop the violence by itself." A "better government" and strong military and civilian leadership will prevent coup attempts against the President, De Villa said.

The Senate had earlier filed an anti-coup bill. Authored by Senate President Jovito Salonga, the bill imposes life imprisonment and denial of the right to post bail from suspected coup plotters. Its passage had been hastened by the three-day Mindanao uprising.

Ramos cited the case of politician Reuben Canoy, who earlier was freed on bail in relation to his alleged involvement in the December 1989 coup attempt. But Canoy, now facing charges of complicity with Alexander Noble in the Mindanao mutiny, could no longer post bail because of the bill.

De Villa said he had originally believed that coup attempts would persist as long as key rebel leaders are unarrested, but had now changed his mind on this.

"I think the more important thing is the strengthening of our constitutional processes and civilian institutions," he said. "It's got to be better government and it's got to be a living, dynamic, functioning democracy that will be the answer to all this."

"Secondly, leadership all the way down the line must be strong, both from the military as well as the civilian side. We are a nation that must be united to move and work as one." De Villa's statements echoed some of the charges hurled at the President by the rebels and political opposition leaders, who accuse her government of corruption, incompetence and lack of vision.

Anticoup Bill 'Deterrent,' Not 'Cure-All'

HK1310073790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Oct 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Anti-Coup Bill Fills Only Part of the Prescription"]

[Text] The passage in Congress of legislation providing tough penalties for engagement in a coup d'etat, as well as in a rebellion, represents just one aspect in the effort to prevent the recurrence of extra-constitutional power takeovers. The legislation is merely a deterrent; it is not a cure-all that will stop, like magic, any further coup attempts.

The passage of the bill, which is backed by the President, is timely. It came after the swift abortion of the Mindanao rebellions, which was the seventh attempt to topple the government since 1986; it therefore helps consolidate the position and power of the government in dealing with rebellions and mutinies within the Armed Forces.

The bill has more teeth than the Anti-Subversion Act, which was enacted in the 1950s to provide a credible deterrent to the communist insurgency. For example, the anti-coup legislation imposes life imprisonment on leaders of coups and rebellions. On the other hand, the Anti-Subversion Act punishes with merely six to 12 years' imprisonment those found guilty of subversion.

The harsher penalties for coup-related offenses are a recognition of the new reality that, given the fragile condition of the reestablished democracy, the government faces greater danger of being overthrown from coups rather than from the communist insurgency.

Although the penalties of the legislation are severe, there is doubt if their value as a deterrent is as strong as they are touted to be. Unless the underlying causes of the coups are addressed, coups are likely to happen and coup makers will continue to take risks. So long as the political environment exists to favor the coup as a means of political leadership change, the anti-coup bill is unlikely to command fear in coup makers.

The Davide Commission report identifies the causes of the failed coups, among which are the failure of the government to deliver basic services, graft and corruption, bureaucratic inefficiency, too much politics, poor and non-responsive military leadership and the failure of the civilian leadership to effectively address economic problems.

The government has regained the initiative after the effective handling by the military of the Mindanao rebellions. But so far it has failed to consolidate these gains with new measures suggesting any political renewal such as a Cabinet shake-up or a serious effort to address the problems identified by the Davide Commission report.

Legislation, no matter how tough, can only do so much. It must be taken in conjunction with policies and administrative measures designed to root out the predisposition of the present political system to coup attempts.

Reservists To Be Used as Intelligence Agents

HK1510015190 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] The military announced yesterday that it plans to assign the thousands of reservists as agents in the formation of a community-based information and intelligence network.

In his speech to the first Armed Forces reservists assembly test in Camp Aguinaldo, Defense Under Secretary Eduardo Ermita said that one effective role for the reservists is their becoming a link between the military and the police. According to Ermita, the first mobilization test yesterday was the first move to determine the preparedness of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] reservists in the country's defense against its enemies. However, it was observed that of the total 225,000 reservists in Metro Manila, only 15,000 reported for the mobilization test.

Constabulary Overruns Communist Post in Masbate

HK1210033390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Oct 90 pp 1, 20

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Ibalon, Legazpi City—A command post of the New People's Army (NPA) in Masbate was overrun by PC [Philippine Constabulary] troopers after a 25-minute gun battle, while two suspected members of an NPA "sparrow" unit [assassination squad] were captured in this city, reports reaching the office of the Recom [Regional Command] 5 PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief yesterday said.

Col. [Colonel] Norberto M. Lina, Recom 5 PC-INP chief, in a report to Maj. Gen. [Major General] Cesar P. Nazareno, PC chief and INP director-general, said that elements of the 267th PC company led by PC Lt. [Lieutenant] Perfecto Dilias assaulted the NPA camp in barangay Igong, Masbate, before sunrise last Wednesday.

The assault team was composed of soldiers from the Masbate PC headquarters, while the blocking force was led by Lt. Pedro Cabatingan.

When the NPA rebels, numbering about 50, tried to escape, Cabatingan's blocking force fired at them, killing eight of them and wounding several others.

Lt. Col. Antero Javier, Masbate PC commander, told Colonel Lina that the NPA guerrillas fought and defended their camp. Javier said that the camp has complete facilities, including a war room, officers quarters, stock room, and guard house. Found in the stock room and armory were seven firearms, including armalite rifles, 12 sacks of rice, three boxes of canned goods, assorted medicine, and military uniforms. Taken from the war room was a list of NPA supporters, including cattle raisers, coconut planters, businessmen, and fishpond operators.

One of the slain rebels was the second highest NPA leader operating in Masbate.

In this city, elements of the 251 PC company and Legaspi policeman led by police Lt. Benjamin Berdi captured two suspected members of a "sparrow" unit reportedly out on a mission to kill some PC-INP members.

Lina identified the suspects as Jovey Lovendino, alias "Ka [Comrade] Eric" of Pilar, Sorsogon; and Famon Arganda, alias "Ka Randy," of San Francisco, Legaspi City. A .357 magnum and a .38 revolver were taken from the suspects.

Lovendino and Arganda told police investigators that they were ordered to kill some members of Recom 5 PC-INP and some PC enlisted men who are vocal against the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA in Bicol.

Thailand

Deputy Army Chief Comments on Quelling Unrest

BK1410050390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Oct 90 P 3

[Text] The Military will take action against student and labour groups that stage violent protests if the Government asks, Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen [General] Itsaraphong Nunphakdi said yesterday. Gen Itsaraphong said that if the protesters respect law and order, the Army will not take action against them, but if they turn violent and the Government asks for help, the Army is ready to answer the call.

A group of Ramkhamhaeng University students and a labour group have been holding protests against the Government. The 18 students, who backed out of an earlier threat to burn themselves, slashed their arms in protest and have repeated their suicide threat.

Asked [about] the protests, Gen Itsaraphong said that if they were aimed at violence then he is certain Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun will not stand by and let them be. Action will have to be taken to protect peace and stability, he added. Asked if unidentified forces were behind the protests, Gen Itsaraphong said he did not think so. "If there were masked men behind this it would be more violent," he said.

There were unsubstantiated reports the protesters were linked to Prasoet Sapsunthon, a former adviser to the Internal Security Operations Command.

However, Gen Itsaraphong gave assurances that there was "nothing to worry about" and if there were problems, the military is prepared to quell unrest. Asked if the military could also guarantee that it would not use force, Gen Itsaraphong replied that the military was ready to keep the peace and would not use its force for the benefit of a few. "Any show of political opinion that is in keeping with democracy will be left alone," he said, adding: "The Press also should not report news that would harm the economy." He did not elaborate.

Asked at what point the military would deem it appropriate to stage a coup, Gen Itsaraphong said he could not say, but added. "We know very well where that point is." He did not elaborate.

Chulalongkon University political scientist Phongphen Sakuntapai yesterday predicted that the military may soon stage another coup d'etat if politicians keep fighting for their self-interest rather than for the public good. Associate Professor Phongphen said he opposes coups since they do not solve any problems. However, he said, the military may have no other choice if politicians keep fighting each other for their own benefit.

Speaking during a panel discussion, "Chatchai 2: Crisis in Democracy", organised by the Social Democratic Party, the academic urged Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to resign to restore public confidence in democracy, which, he said, had been ruined by the misbehavior and poor performance of ministers. "How can the Government survive if the people have no faith in it? The people have lost confidence in the Government and I'm afraid that the military may step in soon," Prof Phongphen said.

He said the Prime Minister would not resign because the current political atmosphere is one of "benefit" not "ideology". "Everybody is trying to gain from politics. They can make a big profit in the political business," he said.

Once he was asked which he would choose between dictatorship by the army and dictatorship by businessmen. "I wouldn't choose either, but if I have had no other choice, I would prefer dictatorship by the army," he said. The army, he said, is more responsible than businessmen who know nothing about politics. Businessmen do not hesitate to act in their own self-interest when they run the country, he charged. "Businessmen should not get into politics. It's not like business. We have problems with politicians who know nothing about sacrifice, but go into 'public service' to make a profit," he said. The political system was in chaos, and was not a democracy, he said.

Profit

"Our system should not be called a democracy but a business system, run by businessmen. How can we call it a democracy when most MPs buy votes to get elected? And when they get elected they do anything to make a profit," he said. No other government has lost more public confidence than the Chatchai administration, he claimed.

If Gen Chatchai resigned, he said, it would strengthen democracy because it would show the Government was responsive to the people. "He could form a new government after that," he said.

Student Immolates Himself; Others May Also

BK1410152490 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Seven students of Ramkhamhaeng University threatened to burn themselves to death in their demand for the government to resign. The students vowed to establish the people's parliament with representatives of the people from all walks of life. The seven students threatening to burn themselves to death are: Somkiat Phetariyawong, Anan Praphong, Songkhla Phromcharoen, Narong Sakmani, Chaiyong Rattanasuwan, Wanchai Chuphong, and Thanawut Ningchua.

In the afternoon, the students threatened to burn themselves. Saman Si-ngam, secretary general of the National Democratic Council, appealed to the demonstrators to refrain from taking their life, but to continue their fight properly. The students—six of them —refused to listen to him, but agreed to temporarily suspend the act of setting themselves ablaze until 2000 local time [1300 GMT] when they would carry out their threat if the government refuses to step down.

Meanwhile, at Ramkhamhaeng University a student protester has burned himself. His name is Thanawut Ningchua [name as heard]. He has been taken to the Police Hospital for treatment.

Commenting on the student protest, Samak Sunthorawet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party, said the students have gone too far and their protest is unusual. He noted that the opposition parties, academics, university lecturers, and student groups have already been waging a peaceful campaign to that effect. Samak did not think that the student protest would have anything to do with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut who has already attracted a large crowd of supporters for himself. [Passage omitted]

At 1900, a team of about 200 policemen successfully broke up the mob of protesters in front of the Government House. A combined team of police patrol and special commandos, led by Metropolitan Police Commissioner Police Lieutenant General Wirot Pao-in, launched an operation which lasted only 10 minutes, and managed to disperse the group of protesters in front of the Government House. Police took 13 protesters into custody. The permanent secretary of the Interior Ministry said that the government wanted to help the students who have been protesting for a long time. Those arrested will be given mental health treatment at the Police Hospital. [Passage omitted]

Officials on Student Immolation, Police Action

BK1510005390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Oct 90 pp A1, A2

[Excerpts] A Ramkhamhaeng University student set himself on fire yesterday to demand the government's resignation and police broke up a subsequent rally at Government House and quarantined seven students who had also threatened self-immolation. Police claimed that some of the detained students had mental problems.

Thanawut Khlingchua, 20, suffered severe burns and was listed in serious condition at the Police Hospital after setting his body alight before stunned onlookers in front of the university campus. Some eye-witnesses said Thanawut, a business faculty student, was standing on a stage and put a match to his benzine-soaked body after some on-lookers taunted him and challenged him to do so. "He ran from the stage with fire all over him. He collapsed about 15 metres from the stage," an eyewitness said.

The suicide attempt came during an anti-government protest by a group of Ramkhamhaeng students who demanded that the government immediately resign.

Yesterday marked the 17th anniversary of the Oct 14, 1973 pro-democracy uprising that overthrew the Thanom dictatorship.

It was the first known suicide attempt to press the government to step down. [passage omitted]

Seven students who had threatened self-immolation were detained at the Police Hospial. Police were also investigating 12 other students, informed sources said.

Senior Interior Ministry and police officials later held a joint press conference at Government House and said the police action was justified. At the press conference were Permanent Secretary for the Interior Anan Anantakun, Police Director General Pol Gen [Police General] Sawaeng Thirasawat, Deputy Police Director General Pol Gen Manat Khrutchaiyan and Metropolitan Police Commissioner Pol Lt Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Wirot Pao-in.

The senior officials reiterated that police had wanted to "help" the students. "We want the media to be our witness. The police just wanted to save human lives," said Anan. "We consider them our children," added Sawaeng. "Nobody was hurt when we broke up the rally." The police chief said the seven students were being detained at the Police Hospital, and that they would undergo psychiatric tests.

Sawaeng said police did not file any charges against any of the students, whom he said would be discharged from the hospital after a checkup. "It's the police's duty to help those kids. It has nothing to do with their activities," he said. However, the police chief added that a committee would be set up to investigate the student group, which has being demonstrating against the government for weeks.

The students are believed to be members of the obscure "Revolutionary Council" set up apparently to pursue former army commander-in-chief Chawalit Yongchaiyut's concept of "peaceful revolution." Chawalit has denied any connections with the council.

Deputy Interior Minister Sano Thianthong, meanwhile, said Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who was scheduled to leave for Europe tonight, was "very concerned" about yesterday's incident. "We don't know what the real motive of the students is," Sano said. "However, the government hopes the situation will not worsen."

Anan, Sawaeng and Interior Minister Banhan Sinlapaacha met Chatchai at the premier's Soi Ratchakhru residence last night. Deputy government spokesman Likhit Hongladarom quoted the prime minister as expressing thanks to Anan and Sawaeng for "assisting" the students. The prime minister also said the students' call for him to step down was "normal" in the democratic system, according to Likhit.

Samak Sunthorawet of the opposition Prachakon Thai Party, meanwhile, described Thanawut's suicide attempt as "too much". "Many groups are checking up on the government already. To try to bargain by burning oneself brings nothing but pain and shame," he said.

Pol Gen Manat said late last night all students detained yesterday were likely to be released today after having been checked by psychiatrists.

Supreme Commander on Current Political Situation

BK1510145190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Referring to a report that the prime minister will reshuffle the cabinet after he returns from abroad, Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong said that is up to the prime minister but he wished that the prime minister would bring in honest cabinet ministers who have the people's confidence. He said one must sympathize with the prime minister on a cabinet reshuffle because he will have to please his party, the coalition parties, and the people in general. It is not easy.

Regarding the opposition's attempt to convene a special parliament session, General Sunthon said he has not been approached. This issue has to do with an individual's right. If one wants to support the attempt, he would be doing it as a senator, not because he is a military man. Normally, soldiers on active duty must seek an opinion from their superiors on such an action. Sunthon said it is acceptable to convene parliament, but whether or not the session will yield something useful or just arguments must be considered.

In an interview later today, the supreme commander says:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Do you think the current situation will worsen?

[Sunthon] It is difficult to predict because the current situation is very fragile. Many factors—the political, economic and public safety problems—have come into the picture. There were two gas explosions recently. If people have no safety their existence is in jeopardy.

[Correspondent] What is the military's position in light of this fragile situation?

[Sunthon] We stand on our position. That is, we try to prevent the situation from becoming violent and from affecting the people's normal way of life. [end recording]

Comments on Student Immolation

BK1510140190 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Interview with Supreme Commander General Sunthon Khongsomphong by unidentified correspondent, in Bangkok on 15 October—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Some students have said the military is behind the student immolation. Can you comment?

[Sunthon] Give me the names of the people involved so that I can act. We would not engage in that kind of action. It is unwise to instigate students to do such a crazy thing.

[Correspondent] Why are allegations being made often against the military even though it has declared that it will not become involved in politics?

[Sunthon] They are trying to create a division within the country and to incite the military to commit some kind of an act so that they can claim that the military is the destroyer of democracy, despite the fact that the military always protects the legitimate government. Regarding disputes within the government and a cabinet reshuffle, they are the affairs of the prime minister, not the military.

Army Chief Questioned on Student Immolation

BK1510141790 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Interview with Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun by unidentified correspondents, in Bangkok on 15 October—recorded]

[Text] [First correspondent] There is a report that someone is behind the student immolation. What is your view on this?

[Suchinda] I don't know. But would you burn yourself if someone pays you to do it? Therefore, the allegation that there is someone behind the scene who financed the immolation is hardly credible. The state of the immolator's mind might have driven him to do it; we don't know. But the immolation is not a measure that will succeed in making the government resign. If an immolator can make the government resign, there will be many government resignations. As far as whether there is someone behind the immolation, I wonder if anyone will burn himself for money.

[Second correspondent] Do you think it is an attempt by the communist party to create a disturbance?

[Suchinda] There has been no report of the communist party playing any part.

'Little Sympathy' Shown for Student Protestors

BK1510014390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 90 p 1, 7

[Excerpts] Students who did not take part in the protest at Ramkhamhaeng University yesterday had little sympathy for Thanawut Khlingchua, who set himself on fire and suffered burns over 50 per cent of his body. There was also no sympathy from academics, who accused the protesters of trying to create unrest and chaos with ulterior motives. One academic accused them of having been paid to stage their protest.

Opposition Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Sunthorawet said the suicide attempt was "abnormal" and had made people suspicious that someone had planned and financed the protest behind the scenes.

Former army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut denied any connection with the incident or the student group. He said that if the Government accused him of being behind the protest, he would no longer try to help it. "We will just go our separate ways," he said. [passage omitted]

During a discussion to mark the 17th anniversary of the October 14 student uprising at Thammasat University, academics expressed no sympathy for the protesters.

Thongchai Winitchakun, Thammasat history lecturer and a key figure during the October 6, 1976, student massacre at the university, accused them of having been hired. "They do not use their brains," Thongchai said. "Their actions are an invitation for the military to stage a coup. They are a step backward and a slap in the face to October 14." [passage omitted]

Chulalongkorn University political science professor, Dr Chai-Anan Samutthawanit, said that others will probably threaten to burn themselves because some believe that this is a way to cause chaos in the country.

Mr Samak said the students should have chosen another action with the bounds of the democratic system. "This burning oneself is abnormal. Everyone suspects someone is behind it and financing it. They are just a small group of students with nothing at all," he said. He did not believe Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut was behind the students, he said.

Gen Chawalit said yesterday he was sorry to hear of the suicide attempt and hoped the student would recover quickly. He had said the protesters should not carry out their threat to burn themselves because it woul not help anything. He denied allegations by Social Action Party leader M.R. Khukrit Pramot that he had accused the Government of "rowing a boat for criminals." He said that since the Government was making so many accusations against him, he would stop supporting the Government.

M.R. Khukrit told reporters at his Soi Suanphlu home that nobody living in a democracy in the world burns themselves to oust a government. He criticised the Ramkhamhaeng student for overreacting and being unreasonable. He said it was a pity because the student could have instead helped the country since he obviously has a righteous heart worthy of respect. "Burning yourself is useless. Who will be interested? The newspaper will print the story for a day and the next day there will be other news. The police will have to clamp down (to prevent a repeat)," he said. Asked if the government should reach an understanding with the students, he said no, that paying too much attention to the protesters would encourage others to follow their example.

Chawalit No Longer Supports Chatchai Government

BK1510032590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Oct 90 p A1

[Excerpt] Former army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut declared yesterday he no longer supported the Chatchai administration and praised a student activist for his "courage" in setting himself on fire as a protest against the government yesterday. "I am a free man now. I have no more obligations to support the government," Chawalit told reporters in an interview when asked to comment on charges by some government MPs that he was behind the student protest.

Chawalit, who is forming a political party of his own, has always tried to portray himself as being sympathetic to the Chatchai government. But he did not indicate yesterday what his "breakaway" from the government would mean.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has tried unsuccessfully to persuade Chawalit to rejoin the government since the ex-army chief quit as deputy premier and defence minister in early June.

Chawalit, who is seen as a rival to Chatchai for the premiership, praised the "courage" of Thanawut Khlingchua, a student from Ramkhamhaeng University who set himself on fire during an anti-government protest in front of his campus yesterday evening.

Several government MPs have tried to link Chawalit to the protest, charging that he wanted to undermine the government's stability.

A leader of the Student Federation of Thailand [SFT] yesterday also accused Chawalit, without naming him, of staging the student protest. "Everybody knows who is behind all this and what his objective is," said SFT secretary-general Saowani Chitruan. She said the instigator's "movement" wanted the suicide attempt to occur so that subsequent political turmoil would undermine the government.

The student who set himself on fire was said to be a member of the obscure anti-governemnt "Revolutionary Council". Military leaders, including Gen Chawalit, have denied allegations that they are linked with the Revolutionary Council.[passage omitted]

Chawalit Reported To Lead 'New Hope Party'

BK1510074590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The newly-established Liberal Democratic Party has its name changed to "New Hope Party" with former military chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut as its leader, an informed source said yesterday.

The source said although Gen Chawalit preferred the original name already registered with the Local Administration Department, he finally gave in to several senior party members who wanted the name changed. The source said discussions were going on between the new party and three other parties—Siamrat, Chao Thai and Thai Agro-Industry—for their merger under the name of New Hope Party.

The source said Gen Chawalit has tentatively scheduled a press conference on October 20 to announce his political platform and to unveil the party's executive committee.

Former permanent secretary for interior Phisan Mulasatsathon or Gen Chawalit's close friend, Gen Phat Akhanibut, was likely to become party secretary-general, said the source.

Chatchai Challenges Opposition To Resign

BK1210075390 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 90 p A1

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, while trying to publicly shrug off his government's deepening troubles, invited a revered monk to perform a ceremony to ward off evil spirits at Government House yesterday.

Achan Utama from Kanchanaburi sprinkled holy water at the prime minister's office in the Thai Khu Fa Building and the Cabinet's meeting room as Chatchai prepares for next's week visit to Europe. Reporters and photographers were barred from covering the event.

The prime minister's wife, Thanphuying Bunruan, is said to be a follower of the monk, who is from Wiwekkaram Temple in Kanchanaburi's Sangkhaburi district.

Before the evening ceremony, Chatchai challenged opposition MPs [Members of Parliament] to carry out their threats to "resign en masse".

He was responding to Solidarity leaders' pledges to lead opposition lawmakers to resign if they failed to force open Parliament, which is currently in recess, to grill the government. "Believe me, they will not resign. I have been in politics for many years. I know they won't do it," Chatchai said. He added that if the MPs did resign, he would not dissolve the House but would call for by-elections to fill all vacant seats.

The 111-MP Opposition has been gathering support for its call for an extraordinary parliament session so that it can censure the wobbling government, hard hit by infighting, corruption scandals and an oil crisis. The Opposition's move requires support from at least 208 MPs and Senators. As the government commands a comfortable majority in the House of Representatives, the Opposition is relying on anti-government sentiment in the Senate.

Military leaders, whose relations with the government is in tatters, have declared that senators in the military wing in the Senate can decide "on their own" whether to support the Opposition's move.

The Opposition has been echoing charges levelled by critics and student activists that the administration is corrupt and unable to tackle rising consumer costs following oil price hikes.

Deputy Prime Minister Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday denied that the government was lobbying to kill the Opposition's attempt to seek an extraordinary parliament session. Athit also said the majority of students still supported the Chatchai administration, the first in 12 years to be headed by an elected politician. "Most students know that their duty is studying," Athit said.

The Students Federation of Thailand, the country's most powerful student organization, on Wednesday repeated calls for Prime Minister Chatchai to step down or dissolve Parliament.

In a separate move, a bizarre student group of the Ramkhamhaeng University renewed their threat of self-immolation yesterday in a bid to force the government to resign. About 20 members of the group tried to force their way into Government House yesterday but were stopped by security guards.

The group said it came to Government House to meet PM's [Prime Minister] Office Minister Chaloem Yubamrung, a vocal critic of student activism. "We've come to see you, kid. Please come here to meet us," the group's leader, Somkiat Phetariyawong, said through a loudspeaker.

The group issued a statement saying student activists would go on a hunger strike, slash their arms, and finally burn themselves to death if the government did not resign by Monday.

Dailies Comment on Options Available to Chatchai

BK1210152890

[Editorial Report] Three Thai-language dailies, SIAM RAT, EKKALAK, and MATICHON, on 12 October carry editorials commenting on political developments related to the calls for Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to resign or dissolve parliament, amid growing opposition to his administration which has been plagued by infighting and corruption scandals.

SIAM RAT's editorial on page 8, entitled: "Calling an Extraordinary House Session or Dissolving Parliament," says the calls for an extraordinary house session to grill the government and for a house dissolution are conflicting. While supporting an extraordinary house session for parliamentarians to question the government on various problems, the newspaper doubts the motive behind the house dissolution call as this would show that parliament has lost its meaning and value as representatives of the people.

"The call for an extraordinary house session to grill the government contradicts the call for a house dissolution. In our opinion, none of the two options would help solve current problems. Now that politics have penetrated all sectors and are no more confined to politicians only, it is possible that outsiders might want to undermine the developing democracy," the paper concludes.

EKKALAK's editorial on page 13, "If the Government Has Nothing to Hide," says the government should listen to the popular call for an extraordinary parliamentary session. "We suggest that if the government does not want to resign or dissolve parliament, that it should give the opposition parties a chance to hold another censure debate during which the government could clear itself of all the charges. If the government has nothing to hide, it should not be afraid of taking this course of action," the paper says.

In its editorial on page 8, entitled: "It Is Not Written in the Constitution," MATICHON rejects the method of violence used by students demanding the prime minister's resignation. The paper says their struggle is not democratic but anarchy, and that it shames democracy. The paper, meanwhile, endorsed a call by academics for the prime minister to resign or dissolve parliament to correct the current political instability. A group of opposition MP's is also seeking an extraordinary parliamentary session to question the government. These are constitutional. The prime minister too, has three options to choose from—a cabinet reshuffle, resignation, or dissolving parliament, as he is entitled to under the constitution.

"As a matter of principle, when a government faces a crisis of confidence with its integrity being questioned, it should give power back to the people by dissolving parliament and holding snap elections. But the prime minister may prefer to reshuffle the cabinet instead of dissolving the parliament or resigning. This is entirely up to him as this is the power the constitution has given to the leader of the government. But by dissolving parliament, the prime minister would show his gentlemanly quality, although this quality is not in the constitution," the paper says.

Speaker Shares '10 Commandments' of Politics

BK1210092990 Bangkok THE NATION in English 12 Oct 90 p A8

["Excerpts" of speech entitled "The State of Thai Politics" given by Sukhumphan Boriphat, former foreign policy adviser to Prime Minister Chatchai and currently a lecturer on political science at Chulalongkon University, at Bangkok Rotary Club; date not given]

[Text] Before I drafted the address to be presented here, I had intended to talk about the state of Thai politics. I had wanted to discuss the performance and the stability of the present government, the current strengths and weaknesses of the major political institutions, and other relevant issues, including the evolving role of the military, all in the context of Thailand's longer-term political development.

But I became bored with the subject even before I began drafting the address, and I also became convinced that the distinguished members and guests present here would be similarly bored. For everyone is talking about politics, everyone from taxi-drivers to stockbrokers, from janitors to business or financial bigwigs.

Furthermore, I still feel a little hesitant about speaking out on certain things, for example things about my beloved heroes in the armed forces and things about my old boss who, his "No Problem" statements to the contrary, is facing a great many problems.

Therefore, I decided to do what most Thais would do under similar circumstances: I decided that I wanted to talk about myself!

People who teach political science obviously tend to be deeply interested in their country's politics. And many of them also tend to gravitate towards political involvement in one form or another, for example giving advice to political leaders, running for office, and waiting for office to run to them.

Like most others in my profession, I am deeply interested in my country's politics and have been for sometime. Like some others in my profession, I have also contemplated becoming fully involved in politics—becoming a member of a political party, contesting an election, and eventually helping out in the task of governance.

In recent months I had been giving more thought than usual to the possibility of a career change and entering the political arena. But I had always hesitated because of self-doubts—doubts regarding my ability to undertake political challenges in the real world, instead of shouting from the sidelines as a self-professed psuedo-authority on Thai politics.

A few days ago I expressed these doubts to a friend who is a successful politician. He comforted and reassured me, saying that it is very easy to become a successful politician.

I asked him to elaborate.

"There's no need to explain," he replied. "There are only a few rules that you must follow," he went on to say. "These rules are called 'the Ten Commandments of Thai Politics.' Unlike the Judeo-Christian Ten Commandments they are supposed to be top-secret. But we've been friends for a long time, so I will give you a copy. Learn them well, and come and join our Party soon." Thereupon he handed me an envelope and quickly left, saying that he had to have lunch with representatives of a big multinational conglomerate who wished to contribute to Thailand's economic development by undertaking a "very large" (his words) infrastructural project but did not know how to go about it. "They wanted my advice," my friend said, with a wink, before parting.

I took the envelope home and, after carefully locking all doors and windows and searching for hidden TV cameras that might have been placed in my home during my absence, I opened it.

Since I never promised my friend that I would not reveal the contents of the envelope—being in too much of a hurry to give his advice, he forgot to extract such a promise from me—I will share with you the pearls of wisdom that are called the Ten Commandments of Thai Politics.

—The First Commandment: *"Thou shalt have no other gods before money."*

—The Second Commandment: *"Thou shalt not steal from the rich, for they are powerful, and shalt steal only from the poor, for they are powerless."*

—The Third Commandment: *"Thou shalt not seek money only for thyself and thy children and thy children's children. Nay, thou shalt seek money also for thy masters and thy party and all those who toil under thee. Forever shalt thou remember that blessed are the generous, for they shall thrive."*

—The Fourth Commandment: *"Thou shalt not seek small money, but shalt seek big money, for only big money can protect thee from all evil and all those who* *bear evil thoughts against thee. Forever shalt thou remember that blessed are the richest, for they shall prosper."*

—The Fifth Commandment: *"Thou shalt not admit thyself responsible for any deed that angers the children of the Kingdom. Nay, thou shalt only say that the buck is not thine but thy neighbours'. For thou shalt not love thy neighbours more than thyself, and shalt remember that blessed are the irresponsible, for they shall inherit the earth."*

—The Sixth Commandment: *"Thou shalt covet thy neighbour's position and his office and his wealth, and thou shalt seek to destroy him whenever the light of opportunity shineth upon thee, for thy neighbours also covet thine and seek to destroy thee. Blessed are the ambitious, for they shall reap the fruits of fame and fortune."*

—The Seventh Commandment: *"Thou shalt not say thou wish to be the prime minister. Nay, thou shalt seek to sow the seeds of confusion and to make thine enemies believe that thou art humble and that thou have not the fire of ambition in thy heart or the springs of wisdom in thy head. Blessed are the meek, for they shall become prime minister."*

—The Eighth Commandment: *"Thou shalt make civil servants thine own. Yeah, thou shalt rule over them with thy powerful hand and spare them not for the service of the children of the Kingdom, and thou shalt bid them to bring to thee the fruits of the land, so thou can enjoy them, as is thy right. Forever shalt thou remember that blessed are the mighty, for they shall obtain obedience and fortune."*

—The Ninth Commandment: *"Thou shalt not touch the military with thy words or thy deeds. Nor, for the sake of righteousness, shalt thou smite their commanders and their budget, for their wrath is too terrible to behold. Righteousness without the sword is but a fool's way, and forever shalt thou remember that blessed are the pragmatic and the unrighteous, for they shall survive."*

—The Tenth Commandment: *"Thou shalt not cause the anger of Chaloem Yubamrung, for his words are too terrible to hear, and he delivereth judgments, like divine bolts of thunder, that smite down lesser mortal souls. Nor shalt thou, by words or by deeds, throw doubt upon his righteousness. Blessed are those who hold their peace, for they shall be able to appear on Channels 3 and 9."*

After having read the "Ten Commandments of Thai Politics" and contemplated the pearls of wisdom contained therein, I decided that I am incapable of becoming a good politician and that my preference not to have anything to do with politics and politicians is the wisest one.

Columnist Says People Want 'Real Sacrifice'

BK1410130490 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 14 Oct 90 p 2

["Report" column by "Sarakhan," entitled: "The Verdict ... Should the Government Stay On or Quit?"]

[Text] Two years of the Chatchai administration have been eventful. The most interesting issue is corruption. Former Deputy Interior Minister Santi Chaiwirattana laid bare to taxpayers the secrets of certain cabinet ministers.

After that incident, as was expected, there was a cabinet reshuffle. A major change was made in the reshuffle with the introduction of three non-parliamentarians into the new cabinet. This was a new dimension.

However, the reshuffle could not make everyone happy. Some people are disappointed because their names are not in the new lineup. The prime minister had to seek ways to heal the wound immediately before it developed into a serious problem.

There has been widespread criticism over the naming of outsiders as cabinet ministers. Anyway, the move could be seen as a wise step by the prime minister because the three non-partisan ministers are known for their clean record, and this could be the only way to improve the image of the government.

Yet, things did not turn out as expected. Several MP's in the coalition, especially the Chat Thai Party which is the core of the government, are not happy with the reshuffle. There have been efforts to create a rift within the party. Party members engaged in squabbles with other coalition parties. Some are not happy with the Social Action Party [SAP] and want the party to be dropped from the coalition. Anyway, the SAP managed to survive as a party in the coalition no matter how strong the tempest.

The Chatchai II Government has again been beset by series of scandals. The most recent one involved the project to expand the telephone system with an additional 3 million lines. There was a call for a review of the cabinet decision. But a compromise was reached in the end although, in the beginning, the issue threatened to be an explosive one.

Within the Chat Thai Party itself, party members are divided into factions with leading figures of the party as backers. The atmosphere was encouraging for those looking forward to an early election. Anyway, it happened that the government again survived the political storm.

Of all that has happened, we must give credit to the versatility of the prime minister. This versatility is why he often said to reporters: "You did not know me well enough."

But for how long would he be able to steer clear his ship and prevent it from being swept in the storm—especially when each member of the crew is always trying to take advantage of the situation by blaming others while giving credit to himself? They are trying to discredit even their own collegues in the same party. They do not mind opening up the wound to the public in order to preserve forever their status as cabinet ministers.

The political clouds remain as it has never been clear whether the prime minister would reshuffle the cabinet, restructure the coalition, or dissolve the parliament. The image of the government is one of a broken vase. This cannot escape the eyes of the people, no matter how well the rift is being concealed. The survival of the government will be temporary. The prime minister must solve the problem quickly, otherwise the people will have to do something. And by then, we should know who will stay and who will go.

The government should review its performance and take note of the mistakes it has made since taking office. It should try to get something done now in order to correct the past mistakes instead of just clamoring that it has already done its best. The Thai people are not selfish; they are ready to forgive those who realize what they have done.

The government should do something worthy of an elected government in order to restore the lost confidence. The charges of corruption can be heard from the local people as well as from abroad.

The people want to see a real sacrifice from the government now for the sake of the nation. The time has come for the prime minister to decide what he should do to solve the present problem—whether there should be a Chatchai III, or nothing as such. The people are waiting for the prime minister to make a decision.

Chatchai To Deliver Address Upon Return

BK1110065190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan will deliver a state of the government address covering the past two years upon his return from a visit to Britain and Switzerland, Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani disclosed yesterday.

The Office of the Spokesman, meanwhile, has published thousands of booklets outlining the achievements of 13 ministries and various departments. The booklets are to be distributed nationwide to mark the second anniversary of the administration. A summary of the booklet obtained yesterday shows achievements in various fronts claimed by the Government.

On economics, the booklet shows that the growth rate this year is expected to be 10 percent while the unemployment rate has been reduced from 6.7 percent in 1987 to five percent in 1988 and 4.6 percent last year.

On foreign affairs, the booklet claims that peace in Cambodia is now within reach and economic cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region has been enhanced.

China's NPC Delegation Arrives in Bangkok

BK1410100290 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 90 p 8

[Text] Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, and a 14-member NPC delegation arrived in Bangkok on 12 October on board a Civil Aviation Administration of China flight for a 10-day visit to Thailand at the invitation of the Thai Parliament.

Zheng Mingru, chairman of the Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Secretary to the Chairman Ding Jiajun, Yao Chuan and Chen Taisheng, secretary and deputy secretaries of the general office of the chamber, and Chen Lin, public relations official of the chamber, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Also present at the airport to welcome the delegation were Senator Prasop Rattanakon; Chinese Ambassador Li Shichun; Embassy Counsellors Zhang Xujiang, Zhang Songxian, and Li Chuntian; and Embassy Secretary Zhong Ruiming.

The names of the NPC delegates are as follows:

Head of the delegation: Liao Hansheng; deputy head of the delegation: Wan Wei; members of the delegation: Liu Dongsheng, Wu Jieping, Huang Qizao, Shi Guosheng; and working personnel: Hu Zike, Zhou Huimin, Fu Jiandong, Li Ying, Liu Tianen, Cui Ji, Liu Yongxing, and Zhong Wen.

While in Thailand, the delegation will pay a friendly visit and will attend meetings. Liao Hansheng will attend the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development at the Dusit Thani Hotel from 14 to 18 October.

Commentary on Upcoming Thai-Lao Border Talks

BK1510045290 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Oct 90 p A4

[Kunlachada Chaiphiphat commentary: "Thai-Lao Border Talks: No Upshot in Sight"]

[Text] Thailand and Laos are due to meet again to settle their border dispute over Phitsanulok's Chat Trakan district and Muang Boten in Laos' Sayaboury province. The political groundwork has already been laid after numerous efforts put forwarded by both parties.

A Thai-Lao technical sub-committee will meet here for negotiations on Nov 6-7 to discuss and compare their geographical findings in accordance with legal documents based on the 1907 Franco-Siamese Treaty and relevant maps. The joint subcommittee set up in January

1989 under a Thai-Lao Border Committee met twice in the disputed area called Ban Rom Klao in April and May the same year to conduct aerial and land surveys and single out landmarks to demarcate the border between the two countries. This was to include waterways and mountain ridges using what appears in the treaty for the negotiations.

The details of the surveys were not made public in order to avoid stirring up nationalistic feelings on both sides. So far both countries have maintained their stands on the matter.

Thais still argue that the Huang Nga waterway leading to Phu (hill) Khao Miang should be the demarcation line between the two countries while the Laotians insist on the Huang Paman waterway leading to Phu Soi Dao which runs deep into Thai territory. What is involved here is 80 square kilometres of forests and waterways which both countries are reluctant to give up.

The forthcoming meeting will be the most difficult for the two countries since they have to work primarily on the data provided by the two surveys.

As the Foreign Ministry's Director General of the Department of Treaties and Legal Affairs Prachit Rotchanaphruk, the chief of the Thai technical team put it: "This will be a tough time for the two negotiating teams since all the dry facts are here before us and they will tell who is the legitimate owner of the disputed zone."

Inevitably, when the two countries resume negotiations they will face same dilemma all over again. How far each country is willing go for a compromise without upsetting the public and hurting their national pride? In the truest sense, the upcoming talks will be a test of sincerity for both countries.

It was Laos which asked for the negotiations this time. Its military chief Sisavat Keobounphan called on the Thai-Lao Border Policy Implementation Committee during his August visit here. In his talks with his Thai counterpart Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong with whom he co-chairs the committee, he called for a speedy solution to the border dispute. But diplomats here doubt the Laotian government's motive for the upcoming negotiations. Does Laos really want to solve the problem or just wants to show its people that it is the one which is eager to establish peace along the border.

Equally important is whether Laos is playing the same old card by using its healthy ties with the Thai military to dwarf the Foreign Ministry's role in the negotiations. The Laotian negotiators used this tactic at the early stages of the negotiations when they thought giving credit to the Thai Foreign Ministry at that time would not be beneficial to its national interest.

Sunthon has been more cautious than his predecessor, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in the progress of the negotiation. "Thailand gave everything it could to make it easier to negotiate but all we received from them in return was something intangible thing called 'goodwill'," he said.

Ironically, though, the "Ban Rom Klao War" in 1987-88 between the two armed forces eventually brought the nations closer together. It was true that the Thai military then headed by its former chief Chawalit played a significant, though too prominent, a role in patching up the rift between them. Chawalit and Sisavat exchanged visits several times to forge closer ties and improve relations in the hope this would pave the way for the settlement of the dispute. The negotiations by the foreign ministries of the two countries held in Bangkok and Vientiane failed to make progress due to different interpretations of the treaties and maps. At that time Laos was reluctant to set up a joint border committee while the Thai Foreign Minister was criticized for its improper handling of the negotiations. The ministry's officials came under fire for their superior attitude towards Laos and security-obsessed mentality which originated from the Vietnam war.

After the public outcry against the government and the military's alleged mishandling of the Ban Rom Klao issue, the Thai government, then under former premier Prem Tinsulanon, brought about a significant shift in the policy on Laos, focusing more on boosting and strengthening economic and political cooperation rather the military confrontation. He also changed the Thais condescending attitude towards Laos and regarded the country as an equal.

The policy shift materialized when Premier Chatchai Chunhawan paid a visit to that country in November 1988 two months after he took over the helm of the new administration. Chatchai signed a joint communique with his Laotian counterpart Kayson Phomvihan to strengthen their friendship and cooperation in all fields. The visit resulted in the establishment in December that year of the Joint Border Committee co-chaired by then Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan and his Laotian counterpart Souban Salitthilat. The committee's responsibility was to settle all the border dispute starting with the Ban Rom Klao case. And in Bangkok an agreement was signed to set the framework necessary for settling the demarcation problem.

The technical subcommittee was formed in February a year later to scrutinize legal documents pertaining to the 1907 treaty and the relevant maps. It was charged with looking into ways to settle the dispute through surveys, verifications and demarcations and report to the committee. The results of the two surveys have already been submitted to the committee who met in Vientiane earlier this year and the subcommittee was given the task of handling the details.

Laos should realize by now the time has come to show it really wants solve the border dispute instead of just paying lip service. There are too many links between the two countries now for Laos to jeopardize the coming talks, according to diplomats here.

Trade is now flourishing between the two. Sometime last year Thailand and Laos entered into an agreement to protect and promote trade and investment and also encourage more trade and investment with Laos. The "Kangaroo bridge" across Mekong river is going to be built next year.

Laotian Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut during his unofficial visit to Thailand earlier this week, his first since 1978 agreed with his Thai counterpart Subin Pinkhayan to cooperate in developing hydropower projects on the Mekong River and its tributaries and increase their technical cooperation.

And there is the further tightening of ties between the two countries through the proposed joint patrols to suppress illegal border crossings and rightwing guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Lao government. The armed forces of both nations are due discuss this Thai proposal sometime in the near future.

Subin also planned to visit Laos sometime next month as part of Indochinese tour to introduce himself as the new foreign minister.

Thailand itself had already expressed its readiness to compromise in the negotiations as reflected in Suthon's recent statement.

"Thailand would have to lose some territory in the demarcation at Ban Rom Klao but would gain in the other areas after the two countries finally settle the issue," he said.

Thailand has time on its side where this issue is concerned. After all it took the country more than 10 years to conclude a border agreement with Malaysia. But it will be for the benefit of Thailand and Laos to come to a settlement as soon as possible instead of playing games.

Announcement Establishes Normal Ties With Benin

BK0610045190 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Prime Minister's Office Announcement]

[Text] Desiring to promote existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Benin Republic, the governments of the two countries have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations beginning 5 October and to exchange diplomatic representatives at the ambassadorial level at a later date.

Announced on 5 October 1990.

[Signed] General Chatchai Chunhawan, Prime Minister

Vietnam

Hanoi Radio Announces Death of Le Duc Tho

BK1410024790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Communique on Le Duc Tho's death]

[Text] The Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV], and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee announce with deep sorrow:

Comrade Le Duc Tho, advisor to the CPV Central Committee, former member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and recipient of the Gold Star Order died from a serious illness at 0125 hours on 13 October 1990 [1825 GMT, 12 October] at Army Hospital 108, Hanoi, at the age of 79.

Comrade Le Duc Tho was born on 10 October 1911 in Dich Le Village, My Loc District, Nam Dinh Province (now Nam Van Village, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninn Province). Having worked for the revolution for 64 consecutive years, the comrade was one of great President Ho Chi Minh's outstanding disciples and devoted great contributions to the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Le Duc Tho's death is a great loss for our party and people.

In memory of and as a token of gratitude to venerated Comrade Le Duc Tho, the joint sitting of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the VFF Central Committee has decided to organize a solemn state funeral for him.

The CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the VFF Central Committee hereby call on our entire party, people, and Armed Forces to turn this sad moment into a strength by making efforts to carry out the renovation undertaking in accordance with the Sixth Party Congress Resolution.

Le Duc Tho Memorial, Burial Services Announced

BK1410041290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[State funeral committee's announcement on paying tribute to and memorial services for Le Duc Tho]

[Text] Comrade Le Duc Tho's remains will lie in state in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi.

A solemn tribute-paying service for Comrade Le Duc Tho will be organized in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi between 0800 [0100 GMT] and 1900 [1200 GMT] hours on 16 October 1990.

A solemn memorial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho will begin at 0800 hours on 17 October 1990 in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. Next, the burial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho will take place at Mai Dich Cemetery, Hanoi.

Another memorial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho will be held on 17 October in Ho Chi Minh City.

Committee List for Le Duc Tho Burial Service

BK1410040490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Namelist of state organizing committee for the burial service for Le Duc Tho]

[Text] The following is the namelist of the state committee for organizing the burial service for Comrade Le Duc Tho:

1. Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee;
2. Comrade Pham Van Dong, advisor to the CPV Central Committee;
3. Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV];
4. Comrade Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV;
5. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV;
6. Comrade General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense;
7. Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee;
8. Comrade Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and director of the party Central Committee Organization Department;
9. Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, member of the CPV Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and minister of foreign affairs;
10. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV;
11. Comrade General Mai Chi Tho, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of interior;
12. Comrade General Doan Khue, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the Vietnam People's Army [VPA] General Staff;
13. Comrade Dao Duy Tung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee;
14. Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV;
15. Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State of the SRV and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium;
16. Comrade Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Council;
17. Comrade Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee;
18. Comrade Nguyen Van Tu, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers;
19. Comrade Pham Bai, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Peasants Association;
20. Comrade Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; and
21. Comrade Bui Xuan Son, secretary of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party committee.

Foreign Minister on U.S. Ties, PRC, Cambodia

BK1510083690 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 15 - Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach met in New York on Oct. 12 with mass media workers on American-Vietnamese and Sino-Vietnamese relations, Vietnam's policy toward the Cambodia issue, and the process of renovation in Vietnam.

On the normalization of the U.S-Vietnam relations, Nguyen Co Thach said that after official meetings between the countries, especially the recent meeting between the Vietnamese foreign minister and the U.S secretary of state, the two sides had acquired better mutual understanding. He expressed the wish for an early normalization of the U.S-Vietnam relations in the interests of the two countries. However, he noted, such a normalization is an uneasy and long process and requires conciliation from both sides.

Asked about the issue on the American servicemen reported missing in action in Vietnam, the Vietnamese foreign minister reaffirmed that Vietnam would do all it could and was ready to cooperate with the U.S side in the search for the remains of American soldiers who had died in Vietnam. However, he said, the U.S side should understand Vietnam's difficulties due to objective conditions.

On the Sino-Vietnamese relations, Nguyen Co Thach reviewed positive developments in the improvement of Vietnam's ties with China.

With regard to the search for a solution to the Cambodia issue, he highlighted progress resulting from efforts made by countries concerned with a view to achieving an overall political solution. He noted that although the frame-work agreement drawn up by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council had laid a foundation for the peaceful settlement of the Cambodia conflict, it intentionally ignored one of the key issues, namely the measures to prevent the recurrence of the genocidal regime in Cambodia. He stressed that there should be a guarantee for the prevention of the Khmer Rouge's come-back in Cambodia.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said that main questions related to a solution to the Cambodia conflict had been settled and that the outstanding issues relating to Cambodia's internal affairs must be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves.

Nguyen Co Thach on Prospects for U.S. Ties

BK1410083990 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 1 - "It is important that through recent talks between Vietnam and the United States, their viewpoints on issues of common concern have come closer," said Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

He was speaking at a banquet held in his honor by the Asia Society of the U.S. in New York on October 11 during his stay there for the 45th UN General Assembly and for talks with U.S. State Secretary James Baker.

Among about 70 guests to the function were many American political and social activists, businessmen and representatives of several non-governmental organizations which are in cooperation with Vietnam, and Ambassador Trinh Xuan Lang, head of the Vietnam permanent mission to the United Nations.

After the welcome speech by the president of the society, Robert B. Oxnam, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach delivered a speech, expressing optimism over the prospect of the Vietnam-U.S. relations, which, he noted, were developing in right course. He reaffirmed the progress in the search for a political overall solution to the Cambodian issue.

Asked about the process of renovation in Vietnam, a solution to the Cambodian issue as well as the relations between Vietnam and the United States, Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that everything was changing in a positive direction. He added that his recent meetings with Secretary of State James Baker had helped increase the U.S.-Vietnamese mutual understanding, showing new prospects in their relations. All steps of development will take time, but it is important that through these talks, the viewpoints of the two countries on issues of common concern have come closer, Nguyen Co Thach added.

Cambodian Resistance Blamed for SNC Failure

BK1210143890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The second meeting of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia [SNC] has not been convened. Here is our radio comment on the causes of this failure.

After the conclusion of the first meeting of the SNC, the State of Cambodia advocated an early convening of the next meeting to discuss such urgent issues as the sending of a representative to the 45th session of the UN General Assembly, the election of the chairmanship of the SNC. On the chairmanship of the SNC, in particular, the State of Cambodia proposed that Prince Sihanouk may hold the post of chairman while a Phnom Penh government official be the vice chairman. Also both sides were suggested to take turns in sharing the SNC. These proposals are believed to be fair and reasonable if we take into account the interests and equal footing of all Cambodian sides and there are other choices in these proposals.

Regrettably, opposition Khmer factions have turned down all these proposals arguing that the second SNC meeting will be held to elect Mr. Sihanouk to the chairmanship without the vote for the vice chairmanship. This argument if accepted would be a de facto non-recognition of the Phnom Penh government and this has made it impossible for the convening of the second SNC meeting.

Realities over the past 10 years show that despite hectic efforts, the opposition Cambodian factions have failed in their attempt to deny the existence of the Phnom Penh government. This is because the government of Cambodia has been effectively taking control over the country. The marvelous revival from ruins of their country in the wage of extermination from the genocidal Pol Pot regime have been contributing to the growing international prestige of the Phnom Penh government. It is safe to say that this government has succeeded in assuming its indispensable role in Cambodia through its active contribution to the process of solving the Cambodian issue. This explains why officials of the U.S. State Department have twice met with representatives of the Phnom Penh government.

The Prime Minister of Thailand, Mr Chatchai Chunhawan has also invited Cambodian Chairman Hun Sen to come to Bangkok to discuss how to solve the Cambodian issue.

Early this month, Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh invited Mr Hun Sen to pay an official friendly visit to India. Earlier, a delegation of the French Government led by Secretary of State Thierry De Beauce has visited Cambodia. On October 6, France allowed the private airline company Liberte to open Europe air route between Paris and Phnom Penh. The French decision has been described by Paris press as mainly a political one, that is a step closer to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between France and Cambodia while making France the third Western country having direct trade service with Cambodia.

It is interesting also to note that the United States has reserved two million U.S. dollars to provide medical aid to Cambodian children through UNICEF. Obviously, support for the Phnom Penh government has been growing on the international arena. It is unrealistic and impossible to deny the existence of the Phnom Penh government. Those who are sticking to this attempt only slow down the activities of SNC and prevent it from playing an active role in the Cambodian solution.

CVW Delegation Pays Working Visit to Cambodia

BK1210161890 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 12—A delegation of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers (CVW) led by its president, Nguyen Van Tu, has paid a week-long working visit to Cambodia.

The Vietnamese trade unions delegation had working sessions with a delegation of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions (KFTU) led by Men Xam On, president of the KFTU. The two sides informed each other of activities of the trade unions movement in their respective countries. They highly appreciated efforts of the two trade unions organizations in promoting their solidarity and mutual understanding.

The Vietnamese delegation was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, chairman of both the National Assembly and the Kampuchean Front for Construction and Defense of the Fatherland.

New Soviet Peace Initiative Win Support

BK1410084190 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 14 - The National Assembly and the people of Vietnam support the new call of the Soviet Union for ending all nuclear tests, and express their belief that all countries in the world, first of all those having nuclear weapons, will positively respond to it to contribute to the process of nuclear disarmament, said Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly and vice president of the State Council.

While receiving the USSR Supreme Soviet's call on 9 October on national assemblies and peoples throughout the world to put a definitive end to all nuclear tests, handed over by Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam, R.L. Khamidoulin, Chairman Le Quang Dao spoke highly of the Soviet Union's efforts to consolidate world peace and security and push up disarmament. He said that the call of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR once again testified to its goodwill in eliminating all nuclear tests and stepping up negotiations on nuclear disarmament.

Hanoi Radio Condemns 'Repressive' Israeli Acts

BK1410124090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Commentary by Duong Quang Minh: "Israel Must Immediately End Its Repressive Acts Against the Palestinian People"]

[Text] On 8 October 1990, Israeli police, using lethal weapons including helicopters and toxic gases, brutally fired on Palestinians in the vicinity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, killing 30 persons and injuring almost 1,000 others. This act grossly trampled on the human and national rights of the Palestinian people, undermined efforts to resolve the Middle East issue, and challenged world public opinion.

The Arab people in the occupied territory are very indignant about the inhumane acts of the Israeli aggressors and are striving to resolutely fight against them. Immediately following the incident, on 9 October, the Palestinian people in the occupied areas staged a general strike to protest Israeli suppression. The strike halted communications in the region and forced offices, enterprises, and schools to close. In cities of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Palestinian people hang mourning flags as a tribute to those who died in the brutal incident. On the same day, at the Baqa' refugee camp in Jordan, more than 3,000 persons held a demonstration calling for the international community to take more positive actions to stop Israel's daily suppression of the Palestinian people and appealing to Arab countries to fight against Israel.

Responding to this appeal, the Arab people and progressive mankind are demonstrating their strong indignation over the Israeli expansionists' brutal act. In Baghdad and many other cities in Iraq, thousands of Iraqis demonstrated to express support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people in the struggle against Israeli hostility. Mr. Safaze, representative of the PLO in the United Kingdom, proposed that all Arab territories that are illegally occupied by Israel be put under the control of a United Nations provisional administration until a State of Palestine is established. He pointed out that this transition period is necessary to avoid bloodshed in the region while efforts should be made to appeal to the UN Security Council to convene an international conference on the Middle East. The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the recent Israeli killing of Palestinians may cause more tension in the Middle East situation. Meanwhile, foreign ministries of China and Yugoslavia, and the governments of Turkey, Greece, Cyprus, Algeria, and Iran have issued statements describing the brutal Israeli act as very dangerous and serious.

In its recent debate on the situation in the Israeli occupied territories, the UN Security Council vehemently denounced the brutal Israeli crime against the Palestinian people. Representatives from Cuba, Colombia, and Malaysia drafted a resolution calling for the establishment of a committee to monitor the situation in Jerusalem. At this meeting, however, the United States refused to condemn Israel.

Together with the world community, the Vietnamese people support the Palestinian people in their struggle against Israeli aggression. A recent Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement said: The SRV people and government vehemently denounce the Israeli administration's new crime and demand that they stop immediately all suppression of the Palestinian people. The SRV people and government express their solidarity with and strong support for the Palestinian people who are—under the PLO leadership—heroically struggling against Israeli occupation to regain their fundamental national rights. Given the increasingly tense situation in the region, it is necessary to convene an international conference on the Middle East, in which a delegation from the state of Palestine must be accepted and the conference agenda should include efforts to create conditions for the Palestinian people to exercise their fundamental national rights—including the right to return to their beloved fatherland to rebuild a new state—and to drive away the Israeli expansionists from the Arab territories they illegally occupied.

Court Sentences 1 to Life in Treason Trial

BK1310155190 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 13—The People's Supreme Court has put Tran Quang Do and his accomplices on trial for their traitorous, subversive activities against the people's power.

The indictment says that this is a case of especial danger to national security. Dao Ba Ke, alias Tran Quang Do, and his 37 accomplices confessed to having taken traitorous activities, being members of the "Vietnam National Liberation and Unity Front" and the "Vietnam Revolutionary Reformation Party" led by Hoang Co Minh, former vice-admiral under the Saigon regime, and collaborating with foreign reactionary forces in an attempt to undermine and overthrow the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Tran Quang Do, born in the southern province of Hau Giang in 1952, owned to having commanded two groups of 68 men to infiltrate into Vietnam via Laos from their base in Thailand. He said that this was their third attempt to go back to Vietnam for sabotage following their two failures in 1986 and 1987. From August 26 to October 2, 1989, the trespass of Tran Quang Do's groups was detected by the Lao Armed Forces and people: 29 were killed and the remaining 38 were captured.

The three-day trial ended today and sentenced Tran Quang Do to life imprisonment, and other commanders of the traitors, Le Van Tien and Phan Van My, to 20 years' and 16 years' imprisonment, respectively. The rest received a sentence of from three to 15 years in prison each.

More on Case

BK1310135090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1313 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Hanoi, Oct 14 (AFP)—Vietnam's Supreme Court here Saturday handed down stiff jail sentences, including one life term, to 38 Vietnamese nationals found guilty of plotting to stir up a popular uprising against the government.

Dao Ba Ke, alias Tran Quang Do, 38, the reputed leader of the group, was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to life imprisonment. A former officer in the South Vietnamese Army before reunification in 1975, he had earlier asked the court for leniency after admitting his guilt. The prosecution had asked for the life sentence while adding that the death penalty would not have been inappropriate.

His alleged deputy Le Van Tien, a deserter from the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, was jailed for 20 years while the remainder, including other deserters or those captured by the Cambodian resistance or Thai Army, received terms ranging from three years to 16 years. All were deprived of their civic rights.

The defendants, mostly aged between 25 and 30, were charged with high treason or subversion and accused of belonging to an armed opposition group of Vietnamese exiles, called the United National Front for the Liberation of Vietnam.

The prosecution described the California-based group as a "substantial counter-revolutionary organisation" that had a "premeditated plan of action" to try and topple the government here. The prosecution said the group received military help from Bangkok and Washington and had set up bases in Thailand and was led by the late Hoang Co Minh, a rear admiral in the South Vietnamese Navy.

"They were seeking to profit from the international situation and economic difficulties within the country to try and provoke trouble," the president of the tribunal said in an apparent reference to changes in Eastern Europe which officials here view with alarm. He said they planned to trigger a widespread popular uprising in 1992.

The 38 were captured in September 1989 after being ambushed by Laotian and Vietnamese troops while allegedly trying to cross Laos to enter Vietnam. Of the 68 armed men originally in the two groups which came under attack, 29 were killed and only one managed to flee to Thailand. [passage omitted]

Former Political Prisoners Return From Visits

BK1310142690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] On 12 October 1990, the Hanoi delegation of 57 former Con Dao island political prisoners led by Comrade Nguyen Ngoc Canh returned to Hanoi, satisfactorily ending their visits to Con Dao island and Ho Chi Minh City.

The delegation was composed of revolutionary combatants who had been imprisoned by the enemy on Con Dao island during the pre-August Revolution period, and the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance struggles.

While on Con Dao island, the delegation members were extremely moved by looking at the single prison cells, tiger cages, and caves. Together they recalled the barbarous and cruel maneuvers of the enemies and took pride in the traditions and indomitable will of communists. The delegation visited Ben Dam where many prison escapes had taken place years ago, and visited many populated areas and villages.

On this occasion, the party committee and the people's committee of Con Dao district awarded Con Dao Citizen Medals to each of the delegation members.

In Ho Chi Minh city, the delegation visited such historic relics as Ben Nha Rong, the Independence Palace, the Cu Chi underground tunnels, and Hoc Mon Ba Diem.

Vietnamese Athletes' Activities in Beijing Noted

BK0910090490 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 09 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9—After participating in the Asiad-11, the Vietnamese sport team visited the physical culture and sports institute in Beijing where the first Vietnamese physical training and sport officials had been trained.

The Vietnamese sportsmen also visited Bei Jiao farm, formerly named the China-Vietnam Friendship Commune.

While in Beijing, the Vietnamese sport team received 12 messages of greetings from Chinese people and Vietnamese residents in China.

Twenty Vietnamese athletes were awarded certificates of merit for their high places in Singbe and team sports competitions at the 11th Asiad.

Athletic Delegation Returns From Asian Games

BK1210132290 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] After participating in the Asian Games in Beijing, on October 11 the delegation of Vietnamese athletes returned home, passing through the border check point Huu Nghi Quan, or the Friendship Gate of the Sino-Vietnamese border. The delegation was seen off by representatives of the Organizing Committee of the Asian Games (Deng Hangzan), representatives of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, local administrative officers of Guang Xi Province, and many Chinese newsmen.

Speaking at the welcoming ceremony, Mr. Hoang Hung Ly, director of the physical education service of Lang Son Province, praised the delegation for contributing to the Sino-Vietnamese traditional friendship and their great efforts in competition.

Professor Duong Nghiep Chi, head of the Vietnamese sports delegation, thanked the Chinese people and administration for creating favorable conditions for the delegation.

Nguyen Co Thach Addresses Vietnamese in U.S.

BK1510092990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 October, Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, cordially met with and addressed Vietnamese residents in the United States at the office of the permanent Vietnamese representation to the United Nations in New York. The minister was in New York to attend the 45th UN General Assembly session. A large number of Vietnamese and their American relatives from many localities, including Vietnamese in Canada, attended the get-together.

Amid a cozy, open, and cordial atmosphere, Minister Nguyen Co Thach informed his audience of the recent developments in Vietnam as well as the achievements recorded in all domains of life. He also briefed them on the process of promoting U.S.-Vietnamese relations and on the recent talks between the two countries at the foreign ministerial level. Many participants expressed the attachment of overseas Vietnamese to the homeland. At the same time, they frankly voiced their concern and aspirations regarding Vietnam, saying they wanted to contribute their energy to building it into a stable and strong country in Southeast Asia.

Answering questions from a number of Vietnamese, Minister Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the policy of reconciliation of the Vietnamese Government and expressed understanding for the feelings of Vietnamese living far from the homeland. At the same time, he called on them to strengthen solidarity and turn their thoughts toward the country.

Activities of Indonesian Companies Detailed

BK1410161290 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 14—Nearly ten Indonesian business delegations came to Vietnam in the first quarter of this year with proposals for joint ventures in oil and gas, agriculture, forestry, transport, services, tourism, banking, and other fields.

Some major Indonesian companies like Salim, Astra, Simanas, had begun businesses in Vietnam long before the arrival of companies from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and Western Europe.

Vietnam buys from Indonesia farming machines, fertilizers and cement, and sell the latter groundnuts, soybeans, coffee, garlic, leather products, scrap metal, arts and crafts such as lacquer paintings and mother of pearl.

Indonesia companies are also acting as intermediary for some U.S., Japanese and French companies in doing business with Vietnam.

German Director Discusses Joint Cooperation

BK1510102490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Station correspondent's interview with Ernsl J. Kerbuch, director of the International Department of the Prodrich Ebert Stiftung Research Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany, during a "working visit to Vietnam"; date and place not given; in English fading into Vietnamese translation;—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Could you please tell us something about your impressions of the delegation's working visit to Vietnam.

[Kerbuch] We have had a chance to be in Hanoi for five days now, and my general impression is that our visit was not only expected by our Vietnamese friends, but it was also thoroughly prepared for by the various Vietnamese departments and institutes that we have planned to cooperate with in the future.

Our visit was arranged by the Vietnam Federation of Organizations for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship. We held talks with heads of government departments and institutes and leaders of mass organizations in Vietnam. Our impression is that both sides have made preparations for close and concrete cooperation in economic and political fields. We believe that our office will be set up in Hanoi soon and that meetings, seminars, and other activities will be organized to promote bilateral cooperation.

It is my hope that our bilateral cooperation will soon reach a point which could hardly be attained somewhere else in such a short period of time. The contracts signed this time between a delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and me in my capacity as a representative of the research institute will create an opportunity for the two countries to organize activities aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in socioeconomic and political fields.

We have discussed various forms of cooperation in the future and will work out concrete details soon. A representative of the institute will leave for Vietnam by the beginning of next year to discuss the 1991 cooperation program.

The contracts have created favorable conditions for bilateral cooperation. As a result, cooperation can be effected right away to benefit both sides.

As far as the cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the newly united Germany is concerned, all possible forms of cooperation have been discussed and prepared now. Regarding those forms of cooperation that have already been carried out by Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic, the German Government will consider a request for continued implementation.

As far as I know, many departments and institutes in Germany are very interested in promoting cooperation with Vietnam. I firmly believe that there will be no obstacles to the cooperation between the newly united Germany and Vietnam.

The political situation in Vietnam over the past several years has created favorable conditions for cooperation. In the coming years, cooperation will be broadened to cover in-depth development projects benefitting the common interests of the peoples of Vietnam and the newly united Germany.

Chairman Authorizes 'Export Processing Zone'

BK0910095090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] On 19 September, the chairman of the Council of Ministers authorized Ho Chi Minh City to set up an export processing zone on an area of more 50 hectares in Thu Duc District. The city is empowered to hold talks with local and foreign investors on the basis of the revised Law on Foreign Investment. The electronic assembly and other light industries are to be given priority in hiring workers. The export processing zone may be rented for a period of 30-50 years.

Australian Firm To Establish English Weekly

BK0810101390 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Text] Sydney, Oct 8 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Government has approved plans by an Australian company to set up a new English-language weekly newspaper as the latest step in its economic renovation drive. The paper, to be called the VIETNAMESE INVESTMENT REVIEW WEEKLY, will rely on advertising by Western companies already operating in Vietnam and will publish mainly western economic and political news. It is to be launched by the end of this year or early next year by the Sydney-based ASM group [expansion unknown] , publishers of trade and specialist magazines.

ASM is a partner in an investment guide "Discover Vietnam," being launched at the foreign correspondents' club in Hong Kong on October 18 by one of its two editors, Robert Bungo Ishizaki. Dr. Ishizaki is a senior investment advisor to the Japanese EIE International Corp., which has substantial investments in Asia and Australia, including the luxury resort community of Sanctuary Cove and Bond University on Queensland's Gold Coast.

His co-editor Nick Mountstephen said Monday that negotiations for the newspaper and the investment guide had been conducted at ministerial level from the outset. He agreed that despite restructuring there were political difficulties especially for media organisations in

Vietnam. "But our case was that if they were going to open their doors to foreign investment to the degree that will bring them back into the wider world they had to embrace some necessary western evils, including the media," he said. "Obviously our paper will not be a crusading operation and it will be very carefully put together, but it is the start of an information process."

His company, which is in process of recruiting a staff of about 20, has conducted a feasibility study indicating a probable circulation of 5,000, rising quickly to 10,000.

Mr. Mountstephen said the investment guide enabled those interested in investing in Vietnam to benefit from the experience of those already there. According to Mr. Mountstephen, the renovation campaign was revitalising the national economy and providing the first opportunity for Vietnam's outstanding economic potential to be realised.

"Vietnam is still a difficult country to operate in, but those companies that commit themselves at this point will be very well positioned in the long term," he said. "Vietnam's assets speak for themselves—vast natural resources, rich agricultural lands, a large and enthusiastic labour force, outstanding potential as a tourist centre and an ideal strategic position in the Asian market."

Australian Government To 'Quickly' Resume Aid

BK0710153490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 6 Oct 90

[SAIGON GIAI PHONG article by Hoang Ngoc Nguyen: "Australia Plans To Quickly Resume Aid to Vietnam"; date not given]

[Text] According to Australian Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce Senator John Button, the Australian Government has planned to quickly resume aid to Vietnam.

In an exclusive interview granted to a Canberra-based SAIGON GIAI PHONG correspondent, the third official of the governing Labour Party in Australia disclosed that there have been favorable conditions for Australia to go ahead and take more positive steps aimed at promoting cooperation between the two countries. The interview took place at the Australian National University, Canberra, which served as the venue for an international conference on economic reform in Vietnam.

Dealing with the amount of aid that Australia has provided so far through non-governmental organizations, Mr. Button said: It has always been our desire to do all we can to increase aid to Vietnam.

Following Vietnam's troop withdrawal from Cambodia in September of last year, particularly with the possibility of an agreement on a solution to the Cambodian issue, Australia has stood ready to promote bilateral economic ties to a higher level.

Last June, Mr. Button led a high-level Australian Government and trade delegation to visit Vietnam and sign a number of documents on bilateral economic cooperation and trade. He said: I have left Vietnam with optimistic impressions. The process of renovation in Vietnam will have to undergo many challenges and difficulties. Nonetheless, Vietnam has demonstrated its determination to affect economic reform.

Concerning the challenges, he mentioned the needs for well-defined national goals, unity, unanimity of mind, and internal order, and quick integration into the regional economic system. Senator Button said: Because Australia is aware of Vietnam's great difficulties in material infrastructures and institutional support services like banking and financial institutions, it will concentrate cooperation efforts on these aspects.

In addition to planned assistance programs, the Australian Government will pay special attention to broadening bilateral trade relations. Mr. Button disclosed that Australia would create conditions for and encourage Australian business people to study Vietnam's on-going changes through government-funded projects. The Australian trade agency (?AUSTRADE) headquartered at No. 4 on Dong Khoi Street in Ho Chi Minh City and inaugurated three months ago by Mr. Button will have a good image. (?AUSTRADE) will get more facilities and ampler financial assistance to broaden its activities, thus creating conditions for the Vietnamese and Australian peoples to better promote their cooperation.

Mr. Button also mentioned a 25-million dollar credit fund for trade and investment in Vietnam. The fund will help pay for risk insurance. The Unicelcefud Corporation and Celeco will be the first two units to benefit from this credit line.

Senator Button stressed: Efforts will be made to further promote cooperation in personnel training and education in all fields, especially in economic and business management.

Political observers in Canberra believe that there have been strong indications that the Australian Government is willing to make the first move in accelerating a multifaceted cooperation program with Vietnam. The conference on reform in Vietnam—which has been regarded as one of these indications—has enjoyed the participation of a delegation of noted Vietnamese economists and researchers.

Speaking at the opening session of the conference on 19 September, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans termed the inadequate knowledge and mistakes that Australia has committed so far vis-a-vis Vietnam as a stupid and disastrous thing.

Reflecting a new evaluation of the situation in Vietnam and Australia's goodwill stance toward regional developments, the Australian Government has positively contributed to the search for a solution to the Cambodian issue and has promoted friendship and cooperation with

Vietnam. Mr. Evans said that he strongly supported Vietnam's renovation process and regional integration efforts.

According to a professor of the Australian National University, Australian aid to the developing countries ranges between 900 million and 1 billion dollars, or 0.45 and 0.50 percent of Australia's gross national product. About one-third of this aid is reserved for Papua New Guinea, a former island colony of Australia. Another one-third is provided for an aid program through international and non-governmental organizations. The remaining one-third is reserved for a direct aid program.

International Humanitarian Aid Sent to Hanoi

BK0910163490 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9—Over the past nine months, the Hanoi service of labor, war invalids and social affairs has received humanitarian aid worth 39,680 USD from international organizations. Recipients of the aid include the Hanoi Centre for New-Born Babies, the Nguyen Viet Xuan Orphanage, the Berla Children Village, the Tay Dang Day-Care Center, and the Handicapped Children Treatment Center. The aid is part of the long-term aid program jointly sponsored by the Holt International Children's Services, the Pearl S. Buck Foundation, and the Wide Horizon for Children.

The 'Peace Village' Organization of the Federal Republic of Germany has granted 300,000 DM [Deutsche marks] as aid to the building of a center for nurturing and treating disabled children caused by toxic chemicals used in the past Vietnam war. The project is expected to be deployed in October 1990.

People Leave Kien Giang for New Economic Zones

BK0810150490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Oct 90

[Text] By late September, some 1,800 families in Kien Giang Province—8,500 people—had voluntarily left for new economic zones. These families have now been resettled in the Long Xuyen quadrangle area, the northern part of Phu Quoc island, and the Ca Mau peninsula.

The province has invested 160 million dong in building 12 classrooms and two medical aid stations. It has also furnished each family with capital to stabilize its livelihood and engage in production.

Symposium on Coal Development Held in Hanoi

BK0910012890 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 8 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 8—An international symposium on coal development in Asia and the Pacific was opened here on Oct. 7 by the Ministries of Energy and Heavy Industry with assistance from ESCAP [Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific]. It [words indistinct] delegates, including scientists from Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Belgium, France, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, the Soviet Union and representatives of ESCAP and UNDP [United Nations Development Program].

Nearly [words indistinnct] scientific papers were presented at the conference, covering various subjects on coal geology, exploratory methods, effective ways of exploitation, efficient processing and use of coal, and the application of technical progress in coal research.

The participants compared notes on scientific information and advanced experience in this field and establishment of relations catering for the coal development in their respective countries, in Asia and the Pacific, and the world as a whole.

Pham The Duyet Speaks on Hanoi Liberation Day

BK1110033190 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Oct 90

[Text] Mr. Pham The Duyet, secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, expressed the Hanoi people's determination to overcome all difficulties and challenges to take several steps in the right direction for 1991. He was speaking at a meeting of leaders and revolutionary veterans of Hanoi on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the Hanoi Liberation Day, October 10. He was quoted by the DAILY NEWS HANOI as hailing the Hanoi people's resolve to continue the process of renovation.

Official Attends Geology Department Ceremony

BK0910010690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] This morning, 6 October, the Vietnam Geology General Department held a ceremony to mark its 35th founding anniversary. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Tran Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Cu Thi Hau, vice chairman of the Confederations of Vietnamese Workers; and a large number of scientists, professors, and directors of various scientific institutes. Also present were many cadres and workers of the geology sector.

On behalf of those engaged in geological exploration work in Vietnam, Comrade Tran Di, director of the Geology General Department, presented a report on the process of building and developing the sector during the past 35 years.

Starting from the geology service subordinate to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in 1955, the geology sector has developed constantly through various stages. The sector has discovered thousands of new mines with ore deposits and mineral reserves. Some of these mines—such as tin mines in Tam Dao and Qui Hop, coal mines in Quang Ninh, apatite mines in Lao Cai, and chromic mines in Thanh Hoa—have been surveyed, evaluated, reserved, or extracted. Many other mines have also been explored. They include copper in Lao Cai and Son La; iron in Ha Tinh and Hoang Lien Son; alumina in Dac Lac and Lam Dong; rare earth elements in Lai Chau; quartz sand in coastal areas; and kaolin in Lam Dong, Vinh Phu, and Quang Binh.

Apart from conducting general surveys to firmly grasp the law on the distribution and reserve capacities of underground and hot water throughout the country in particular, the sector has explored 120 areas of underground water with a total reserve capacity of more than 10 million cubic meters per day.

Implementing the Sixth Party Congress resolution, the sector has constantly renovated its exploration work while concentrating efforts on various targets to serve the three major economic programs of the party.

Leaders Send Congratulations to Libyan Leaders

BK1210161990 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 12 - Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi and Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao today cabled their congratulations to Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah and 'Abd-al-Razzaq al-Susa' [names as received], respectively, on their nomination as secretary of the General People's Committee and secretary of the General People's Congress of Libya.

In his message Chairman Do Muoi wished the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Libya further consolidation and development.

For his part Chairman Le Quang Dao wished for the constant enhancement of the friendly and cooperative ties between the parliaments and peoples of the two countries.

Australia

Evans Says Gulf Sanctions 'Can and Will Bite'

BK1510152390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1507 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Canberra, Oct 15 (AFP)—Australia's Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Monday that war was the least likely option in the Gulf crisis but that economic sanctions against Iraq "can and will bite". His comments followed a warning to Iraq by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd that the international Gulf taskforce would not wait much longer before taking military action.

The situation in the Gulf at the moment was not "one such as to make us believe that military action will be necessary", said Mr. Evans in reply to an opposition question. No allies were pressing for military action over a peaceful solution and all, he said, wished that the strike option could be avoided. But it remained the case that the military strike option must be kept open "in the event that sanctions and related peaceful means of resolving the crisis do not work."

If it came to military action—and "nobody at this stage wants to indicate the timing within which such a decision might have to be made"—then that course of action would just have to be confronted, Mr. Evans said. "What is clear is that Saddam Husayn cannot be allowed to win by default."

The minister told the parliament there were now 15 Australians being held against their will in Iraq and 17 in Kuwait following Iraq's August 2 invasion of the emirate and the imposition of sanctions against Baghdad by the United Nations. One Australian was being held in detention in Iraq and another in Kuwait. Senator Evans said there were also about 30 Australian passport holders in the region who, because of their Middle East origins, did not want to leave.

Fiji

'Continuous Sniping' by Other Countries Cited

BK1110081090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0423 GMT 11 Oct 90

[Text] Suva, Oct 11 (AFP)—As Fiji celebrated 20 years of independence, its interim government hit back Thursday at the "continuous sniping" by countries it said should have had a greater understanding of its difficulties. In a speech to the United Nations, Trade Minister Berenado Vunibobo attacked "the lecturing and posturing" of countries he said had arrogantly appointed themselves as moral and political arbiters of how Fiji should conduct its affairs. His speech was released here simultaneously.

Australia, New Zealand and India are among the countries which have recently condemned what they see as racially discriminatory principles built into Fiji's new Constitution. They said the Constitution proclaimed three months ago gives indigenous Fijians political dominance over other races including the ethnic Indians who make up almost half its population. The country's opposition coalition, predominantly Indian in composition, has rejected the Constitution as racist and undemocratic and plans to boycott the elections promised late next year.

Fiji was buoyed in August by the remarks of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke that Fiji's Constitution was the best to be expected and not as bad as those of some Commonwealth nations. However, in a speech to the U.N. this month Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the Constitution built "new and far-reaching racially discriminatory principles" into the Fijian political system.

Mr. Vunibobo told the U.N. General Assembly Fiji had been "enormously sustained and encouraged by the understanding and support of many friendly countries" over the last three years. "At the same time, we have been bewildered by the continuous sniping by a number of countries whom we would have thought had greater appreciation of the difficulties which our country was going through. Unfortunately, we have been sadly disappointed by the lecturing and posturing of a number of countries who have arrogated to themselves the right to be moral and political arbiters of how we should conduct our affairs."

Mr. Vunibobo said the Constitution was "the best practical solution given the prevailing circumstances in Fiji". He said the way ahead would not be easy, but "with goodwill from all" the Constitution could be developed through its seven-year clause to accommodate changes in the future.

Mr. Vunibobo's speech followed a national broadcast Monday by President Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau in which he said despite Fiji's political squabbles of the past three years, it had achieved a great deal of economic growth and progress. The president renewed calls for cooperation from Indian leaders, adding that Fiji's multiracialism "reflects out unity in diversity." He said while Fiji tried to build a country which accommodated the aspirations of all its citizens regardless of race or religion, it had suffered from the political setbacks of 1987. Fiji was excluded from the Commonwealth after two coups in 1987 led by indigenous Fijian military officers. Fiji became independendent 20 years ago Wednesday after 20 years of British colonial rule.

Solomon Islands

Mamaloni Appoints Five Opposition Ministers

BK1510091190 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] The political crisis in Solomon Islands is continuing with confusion over Prime Minister Solomon

Mamaloni's plan to swear in five new ministers from within the ranks of the opposition. The new ministers are to replace those sacked on Friday [12 October] in the wake of Mr. Mamaloni's resignation from the ruling People's Alliance Party.

Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Jemimah Gareth, says the first deputy prime minister, Mr. Danny Philip, has asked the governor general not to swear in the new ministers.

[Begin Gareth recording] Both the opposition and Mr. Philip have called for Mr. Mamaloni's resignation. In a telephone interview, Mr. Philip said he told the governor general that he believed Mr. Mamaloni no longer had the support of Parliament and asked him not to go ahead with the investiture of the new ministers.

Earlier, Opposition leader Andrew Nori cast doubt on the new appointments saying (?all of) the ministers-elect he had spoken to had not been consulted about their new jobs. This morning a swearing-in ceremony at Government House was postponed. Two of the prospective ministers are out of the capital. It is expected, however, that at least one new minister will be sworn in before the end of the day.

Meanwhile, Mr. Philip says the remaining 10 People's Alliance Party ministers have agreed to resign their posts. Mr. Philip says the decision which was made at a meeting over the weekend was in the interest of party unity. He would not reveal the names of the six ministers.

Mr. Mamaloni's resignation from the People's Alliance Party came just a week before he was due to face a no-confidence vote at a party convention. [end recording]

Opposition Leader Demands Mamaloni Resign

BK1410054990 Hong Kong AFP in English 0536 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Honiara, Oct 14 (AFP)—Solomon Islands opposition leader Andrew Nori called Sunday on Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni to resign following the political crisis here. On Friday Mr. Mamaloni resigned as leader of the ruling People's Alliance Party and formed a new government which included five opposition members.

Mr. Nori told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that some of the opposition MP's Mr. Mamaloni had claimed would be part of the new government, had told him they had not been consulted about the appointments. They were embarrassed that Mr. Mamaloni had gone public with their involvement, he said.

Mr. Nori had contacted Sir Peter Kenilorea who was in London who "had never agreed to become a minister under a Mamaloni-led government."

Mr. Mamaloni had informed Governor General George Lepping that Sir Peter would be foreign affairs and trade relations minister under the new government.

"Mamaloni is trying to make desperate moves," Mr. Nori said.

The opposition leader said he would make a public announcement on Monday that he claimed would help resolve the crisis.

Opposition Invites Ministers To Form Coalition

BK1510104090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1015 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] Honiara, Oct 15 (AFP)—Solomon Islands opposition leader Andrew Nori Monday said he had invited sacked members of Prime Minister Solomon Mamaloni's government to join him in forming a new coalition.

Meanwhile Governor General George Lepping swore in one of the five new ministers in the government Mr. Mamaloni formed after defecting from the ruling People's Alliance Party (PAP) on Friday.

Earlier Monday, sacked Deputy Prime Minister Danny Philip said that the PAP had written to Sir George saying that Mr. Mamaloni's new government did not have the support of PAP, the parliament or voters. The new government would be ineffective because it only had 15 MP's as opposed to the opposition's 23 in the 38 seat parliament, Mr. Philip said.

Mr. Mamaloni's decision to quit as PAP leader came a week before a party convention was tipped to pass a no-confidence motion in him. The motion arose from the reported involvement of Mr. Mamaloni and others in efforts to obtain a 250 million U.S. dollar loan from a little known Italian company.

Mr. Nori said: "The opposition is working towards setting up a coalition with the People's Alliance Party (PAP)." Mr. Nori said the shape of the coalition should be known by Wednesday when it would be presented to the governor general. The opposition will also be persuading the parliament speaker Waepa Ben to hold an urgent meeting of parliament, he said.

"The possibility of a motion of no confidence in the prime minister can't be ruled out," he said.

George Luilamo was sworn in as agriculture minister at Government House here. Three more of the new ministers will be sworn in on Wednesday.

The fifth, proposed Foreign and Trade Relations Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea, will be sworn in when he returns from Malaysia later this month.

Mr. Mamaloni became prime minister of the Solomon Islands—a former British colony of about 300,000 people in the South Pacific—for the second time last year. He previously served from 1981 to 1984.